

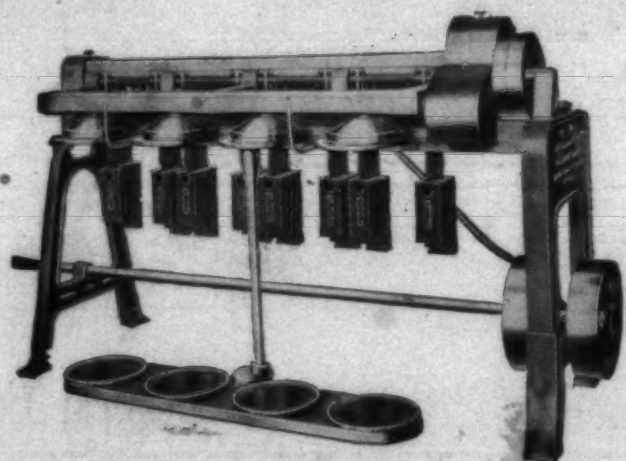
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XVI.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1919

NUMBER 24

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

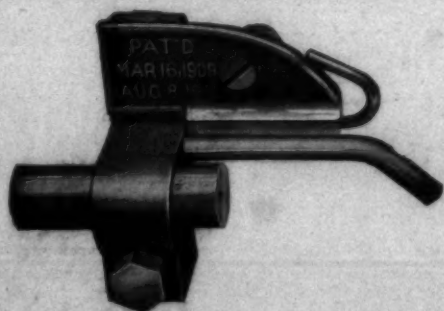


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VOLUME XVI.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1919

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The Prospect For Cheaper Building

(By Chas. F. Dingman, Assoc. M. Am. Soc. C. E. Engineer, Flynt Building & Construction Co., Palmer, Mass., and New York city.)

To build now, in the face of the current high prices of all materials which enter into the construction of a building and the high wage rate of the labor required to put them together or to delay building until a time when normal conditions shall have brought these prices down again is one of the great questions that confronts the thoughtful industrial manufacturer at this time.

That there is a great and rapidly growing need for new and modern factory buildings no one will question. It is true that great numbers of buildings were put up during 1915 and 1916, but these were practically all of a very specialized nature, built mostly for the purpose of filling rush orders for munitions, etc., from the Allies. During 1916 and 1917, however, the total number of new industrial buildings constructed was way below the normal, even after considering the great amount of money which was spent directly by the Government and that which was used to build buildings for the purpose of filling Government orders.

During both of these latter two years there were great numbers of necessary industrial buildings and other structures projected but, on account of the shortage of funds due to Government financing and other equally good causes, actual construction was postponed and then, in 1918, the stringent restrictions placed on private construction by the War Industries Board caused a further reduction in the amount of actual building, other than direct Government work, that was done. We learn from reliable authority that the amount of construction thus delayed, and which must now proceed, is over two hundred million dollars in value in New England alone and about two hundred fifty million more in the Middle Atlantic and Middle Western States. Besides this, there is a great amount of public building to be done, including twelve million dollars worth of buildings which are about to be undertaken by the Supervising Architect's Office of the Treasury Department.

In addition to the great amount of actual building construction that is about to be launched there is a great amount of other construction that must be undertaken without delay, this includes a tremendous mileage of trunk and local high-

way construction, bridges for highways and railways and all kinds of railway construction. These other kinds of construction, however, call for many of the same kinds of labor that is employed in building construction as well as many of the same kinds of materials.

It is therefore apparent that the prospect, desirable as it might be, for cheaper prices on building materials and labor is not very bright. The prospective demand is so great that there is even a greater possibility of advancing rates of wages in some classes of labor as well as higher prices for some kinds of materials.

Though legislatures may write statements to the contrary on the statute books, labor still is and will remain a commodity; as such its price will be fixed by the factors of supply and demand which tend to keep that price very near to the cost of production. In the cause of labor the cost of production is the cost of living and until this begins to go down there is small possibility of a general reduction in wage rates. That there has been no appreciable reduction in the cost of living since the cessation of active hostilities can be testified to by anyone who has had occasion to do any shopping; in fact, my little boy informed me the other day that ice cream cones have gone up to seven cents in the face of a slackening demand due to winter conditions. Every one is familiar with continued rising in price of such important items in the cost of living as meat and meat products, eggs and milk and dairy products. These show no appreciable indication of a downward trend for a long time to come.

It must also be remembered that a great many of the building trades workers have been enabled to maintain and even increase their standards of living in the face of wartime prices, not by virtue of any great increase in the hourly rate of their wages but on account of the overtime which has been worked on all direct and indirect Government construction. Now that this overtime work has ended, and it amounts to a more than fifty per cent cut in many incomes, it is futile to expect that these men will submit to any absolute cut in their hourly rate of pay without a desperate struggle. In fact, we have

already had strikes for the very purpose of raising the rate to make up for the loss of overtime pay.

Beside food, clothes and rent are the principle items in the cost of living. The prospect for a marked change in the prices of clothing can be readily visualized when we think that we have some 3,700,000 men who are now rapidly coming into the market for civilian clothing. The one item of over three million suits of clothes which will soon be bought precludes the possibility of a marked reduction there. As to rents, in almost every industrial community in the Eastern and Southern States there is a great and growing shortage of rentable houses right now and, until a very extensive campaign of house construction has been carried out, there is no prospect for lower rents. Thus, the hope for a much lower wage scale may be discounted at the outset.

Before hazarding my opinion as to the probable trend of building prices, I took the trouble to thoroughly canvass the several markets and the statements which follow are made as a result of that canvass.

Cement manufacturers report their belief that the shortage of unskilled labor, the wages of which forms a great part of the cost of producing cement, due to emigration at the commencement of the war will continue.

Many of those who returned to their native lands have been killed or disabled and this, with the prospect of stringent emigration restrictions by the European nations until their population has been built up again, renders it unlikely that there will be a surplus of unskilled labor available for many years. None of the plants have an appreciable surplus of cement on hand now, nor is there any likelihood that they will be able to build up a surplus stock in the near future. The prices of cement may therefore be expected to continue firm.

Almost the same remarks may be said to apply to brick and all other clay products, which by the way, average about thirty per cent of the cost of many types of industrial buildings. Beside the shortage of labor, the fuel scarcity has been so acute that many yards made no brick at all in 1918 and most of the others made far less than their

usual production. There are but a few brick on the market now and practically no new brick will come on the market until mid-summer. Brick manufacturers, therefore, say that they look for no drop in prices for about a year from this coming summer.

The same conditions, as far as labor is concerned, as apply to the manufacturer of cement and clay products apply in a large measure to the production of crushed stone and the manufacture of glass. Of course, glass is manufactured during the winter months and last season's output was so far below normal that, no matter how much may be made this winter, it is not likely that there will be any appreciable surplus on hand above actual needs for next summer. Crushed stone is, on the other hand, produced during the milder months of the year, but the projected amount of concrete and macadam road work in New England for next season is going to strain the quarrying and crushing facilities that are available, to say nothing of the requirements for building and bridge construction.

As to lumber, well informed lumber men say that the demands for shipbuilding, aeroplane work, cantonment construction and other war work, or work allied to war work, have made such great inroads upon the available supply that it will take from six to eight years to produce any considerable surplus.

The one bright spot for the seeker for lower prices, and that does not promise to linger long, is in the steel market. Structural steel men say that while the producers can see a demand ahead large enough to take more steel than they can hope to produce, the slackening up of Government demands will permit a reduction of prices, but only one of a slight amount and only until adjustment of foreign conditions brings in the enormous export demand. This same adjustment will be accompanied by an extensive reconstruction program throughout all the war-devastated districts and we are told, in a bulletin issued by the Department of Commerce, that France alone will spend seven hundred million dollars in that way.

That this large expenditure will create an appreciable export demand for such manufactured American building materials as ce-

(Continued on Page 23.)

Cotton Movement of the United States, Aug. 1 to Feb. 7 Inc.

Report of New Orleans Cotton Exchange, New Orleans, La., February 7, 1919.

Supply and Distribution of Cotton.

COTTON IN SIGHT.				
Including Movement in the Four Years from August 1 to February 7, Inclusive.				
	1919	1918	1917	1916
Receipts at Ports since Aug. 1st..	3,712,941	4,528,661	5,690,137	5,157,398
Overland to mills and Canada net *	759,008	1,014,575	1,112,861	808,785
Interior stocks in excess of Aug. 1	658,249	698,716	695,348	739,743
Southern mills takings, less consumed at Southern ports included in port receipts.....	2,884,000	2,852,143	2,998,365	2,494,947
Total in Sight	8,014,198	9,094,095	10,496,711	9,200,873
Per cent of crop in sight.....	(?)	76.38	85.06	71.11
Brought into sight after Feb. 7..	(?)	2,812,878	2,444,223	3,737,383
Total Crop	(?)	11,906,973	12,940,934	12,938,256

MOVEMENT AFTER FEBRUARY 7.				
	1918	1917	1916	
Port receipts	1,877,468	1,716,698	2,685,673	
Overland to mills direct.....	654,982	400,000	472,776	
Southern mills takings from interior direct..	979,644	1,022,873	1,318,677	
Total	3,511,504	3,139,571	4,477,126	
Less interior town stocks from this year's crop in sight on the 7th of February.....	698,716	695,348	739,743	
Am't brought into sight after Feb. 7.....	2,812,878	2,844,223	3,737,383	
Per cent of crop brought into sight after 7th of February	23.62	14.94	28.89	

* Based on 24 leading interior towns reported to the Exchanges, and also stocks at Houston, Tex., Griffin, West Point and Athens, Ga., and Meridian, Miss.

Includes St. Louis Correction since August 1st plus 52,708.

SPINNER'S TAKINGS.			
	This Year	Last Year	
Stock July 31	954,104	595,945	
Net Receipts at ports since Aug. 1	3,712,941	4,528,661	
Supply at ports	4,667,045	5,124,606	
Ex. Forn. since Aug. 1.....	2,722,260	2,749,830	
Less Amn. reld. from abroad.....			
Net exports	2,722,260	2,749,830	
Consumed at Southern ports.....	78,236	225,424	
Burnt at ports			
Stocks at port this day.....	1,374,214	4,174,710b	4,406,890
Balance to Northern Spinners from and via delivery ports....	492,335	717,716	
Overland to mills as above.....	759,008	1,014,575	
Total Northern Spinners.....		1,732,291	
And Canada	1,251,343		
Southern mills takings—Total....	2,962,236	3,077,567	
Total American Mills and Canada Overland	4,213,579	4,809,858	

Above figures show Movement to Northern mills according to system of counting all transit cotton between the ports as having gone to the mills.

SUPPLY.		
	This Year	Last Year
Amount brought into sight during 191 days of season.....	8,014,198	9,094,095
Stocks at Ports and twenty-nine principal interior towns left over from last crop	1,585,442	912,503
Total supply during 191 days..	9,599,640	10,006,598

DISTRIBUTION.		
	This year	Last Year
Exports to Great Britain.....	1,300,656	1,612,012
France	417,442	368,495
Continent, Etc. (a)	1,004,162	769,323
Channel		
Total Exports 191 days of season..	2,722,260	2,749,830
Less Amn. returned from abroad		
Net Exports	2,722,260	2,749,830
American Spinners' Takings—		
North and Canada	1,251,343	1,732,291
South	2,962,236	3,077,567
Total Domestic Spinners Takings	4,213,579	4,809,858
Burnt		
Stock at U. S. ports	1,374,214	(b) 1,431,636
Stocks at interior towns	1,289,687	1,015,274
Total American Stocks	2,663,901	2,446,910
Total Distribution	9,599,740	10,006,598

(a) Including 1,640 to Mexico against 7,347 last year; 364,275 to Japan and China against 285,532 last year.

(b) Not including 64 Mexican Cotton.

Net Overland for this week this year.....	24,158
Net Overland for this week last year.....	28,463
Net Overland for this week year before last.....	25,340
Net Overland for this week in 1916.....	44,043
Brought Into Sight this week	226,579
Brought Into Sight same seven days last year.....	175,256
Brought Into Sight same seven days year before last.....	201,501
Brought into sight same seven days in 1915.....	219,100
Brought into sight 7 days of Feb. this year.....	226,579
Brought into sight 7 days of Feb. last year.....	175,256
Brought into sight 7 days of Feb. year before last.....	201,501
Brought into sight 7 days of Feb. in 1916.....	219,100
Decrease in amount of crop brought into sight to date under last year	1,079,897
Decrease in amount of crop brought into sight to date under year before last	2,482,513
Decrease in amount of crop brought into sight to date under same time in 1916	1,186,675
Decrease in supply since August 1st, under last year.....	6,958
Decrease in foreign exports since Aug. 1st, under last year....	27,570
Northern and Canadian Spinners' takings this week.....	34,906
Northern and Canadian Spinners' takings same 7 days last year	21,250
Decrease in American Spinners' takings since Aug. 1st, under last year	596,279
Increase in American stocks over last year.....	216,991

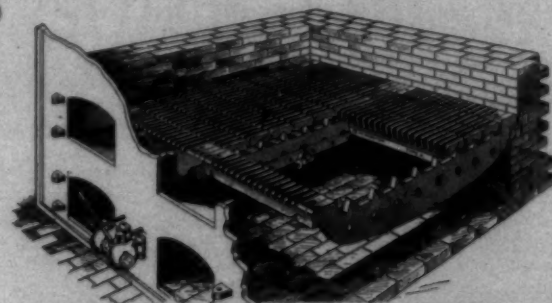
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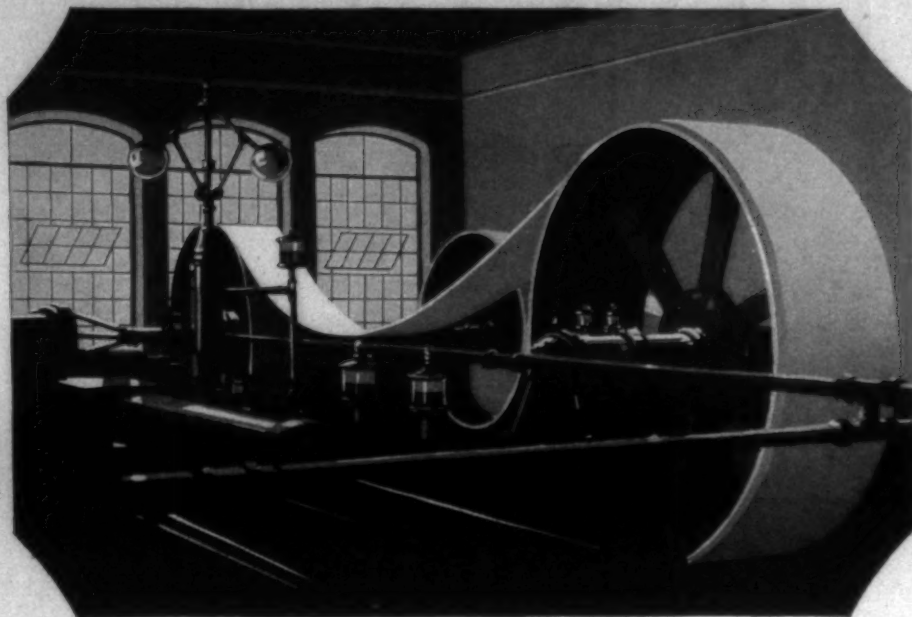
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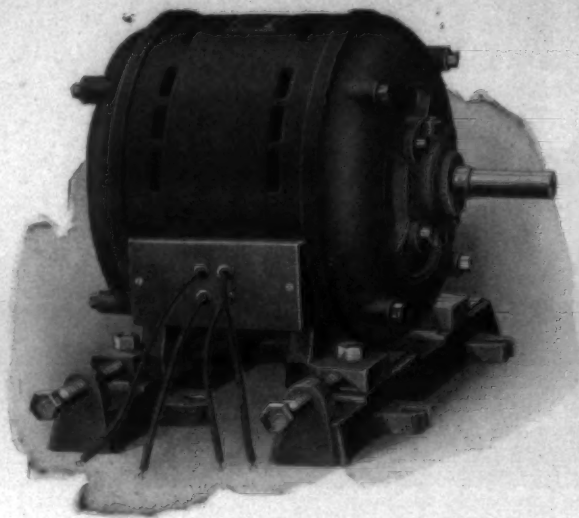
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HOWELL, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

J. R. PURSER, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.

A British View of World Cotton-Goods Situation.

The immediate future of the cotton industry of the world is, after four and a half years of war, in many ways difficult to forecast, but Sir Charles Macara, who was the first president of the International Cotton Federation, and who has an experience extending over 30 years of cotton-trade organization and, as such, is a recognized authority, has made the following statement in answer to many requests that have been made to him as to the effects which the return to peace will have upon the present position and future of the industry:

"The cotton trade in nearly all countries has been more or less restricted in its output through the difficulty of obtaining supplies of raw material, and the difficulties connected with the export manufactured goods. The scarcity of labor, as well, has been a great handicap. The English cotton industry, which is a preponderating factor, has been seriously curtailed. The mills in the United States, since the entry of that country into the war, have had to curtail production of goods for the civilian population, but in peace times they export not much over 5 per cent of their manufactured cotton fabrics. The mills in India, China, and Japan, with a total of about 10,000,000 spindles out of 144,000,000 in the world, may have been able to run with less interruption, but with their very limited production they have had to meet the demands of a home population of about half the world's inhabitants.

"The Belgian industry has been stopped since the outbreak of war, and the mills of northern France have also been silent and badly damaged. Russia, Holland, Italy, Switzerland, Portugal, and Spain have all suffered in one way or another. Since August, 1915, when cotton was declared contraband, the mills in enemy countries have gradually closed down, until at the time of signing the armistice it was stated that 97½ per cent in Germany were closed.

"A very important factor regarding the future is that a large proportion of the cotton machinery of the world is made in Lancashire, and very early in the war the great firms of textile machinists turned their works over to the production of munitions, with the exception of small sections occupied with necessary repairs and renewals. Thus great leeway has to be made up. During the 10 years preceding the war the English cotton industry increased its spindleage by 12,000,000 (this being about 2,000,000 more than the total of India, China, and Japan, which have been engaged in spinning and manufacturing cotton by power for 60 to 70 years. The increase mentioned exceeds also the total number of spindles Germany had when war broke out. That country has been spinning and weaving cotton for 100 years.

"Such a position as I have indicated renders it impossible for any great extension of the industry to take place, as the renewal of the many millions of spindles destroyed or damaged during the war will tax the makers of cotton machinery to

the utmost for some time to come; and the fact that present prices are 200 to 300 per cent above pre-war prices means that new mills, even if they could be erected, could not compete with those already in existence. Consideration of the foregoing facts, and the further certainty that the markets of the world are bare of cotton textiles, ought to have a decidedly steadying effect.

"The fluctuations in the prices of raw materials and other commodities, as well as of freights and wages, are very difficult to follow, but the main factor must never be overlooked that a considerable period must of necessity elapse before the raw material is converted into the finished fabric. If preparations are not entered upon many months before the goods are required they would not be available at all. I must leave those interested to form their own conclusions after perusing this survey."—Commeree Reports.

Census of Dyes to Be Published Soon.

Census of the dyes and coal-tar-chemicals of the United States probably will be completed shortly and made public during the coming spring or summer, officials of the United States Tariff Commission at Washington. Statistics for the census now are gathered by the Commission, which already has published a report on the census of the industry for 1917.

This census was taken at the request of the President as provided for under the present tariff law dealing with dyestuffs and chemicals. In connection with this survey of the industry the commission has submitted its recommendation for 45 amendments to the tariff law, aimed for the most part, at elimination of the existing loopholes in the law by which foreign manufacturers can bring their commodities into this country easily evading the obvious intent of Congress on the payment of duties.

Replies from manufacturers and users of dyestuffs and chemicals have been slow in coming to the commission and because of this fact the important investigation, which undoubtedly will have a material effect on tariff legislation in the near future, is being hindered. Commission officials have expressed the hope that all to whom queries have been sent would promptly answer them, giving the information asked for.

Information on minor acids will be contained in another report that is under preparation by the commission, and which will be submitted to Congress for its guidance in tariff legislation. Acids which will be dealt with in this report include citric acid, lactic, oxalic, boracic, formic, gallic, salicylic, tannic, tartaric and others.

Georgia Cotton Mill No. 1,

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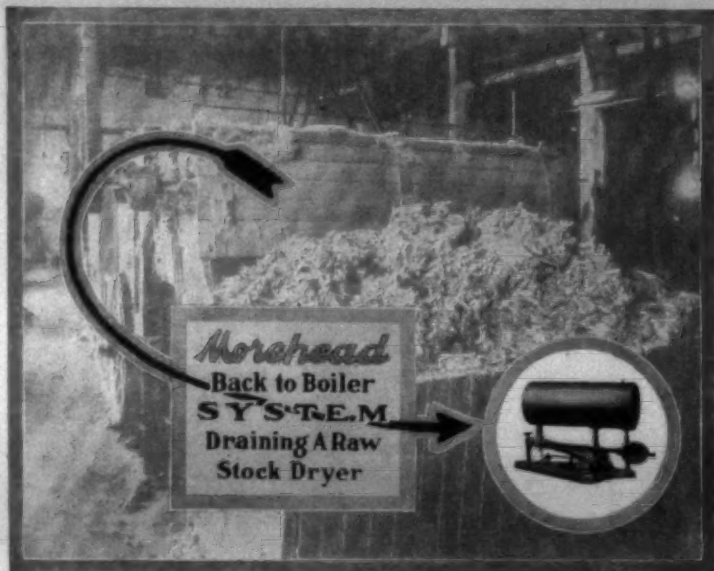
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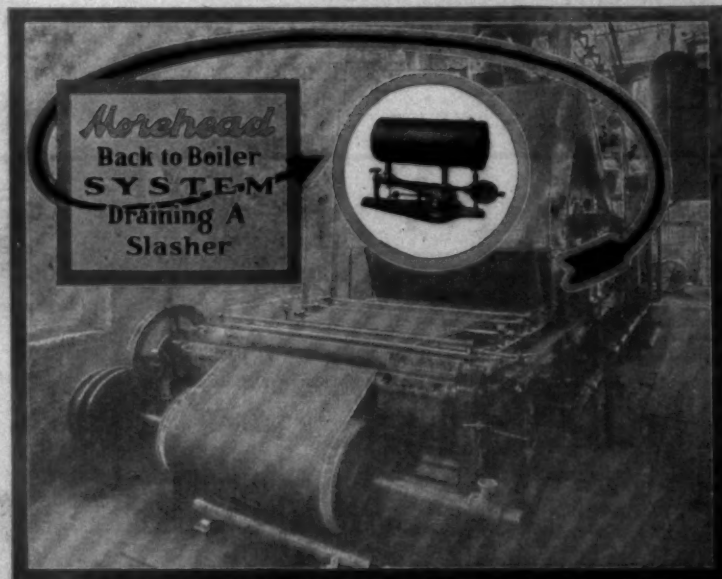
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Export Trade.

At the present moment when our merchants and manufacturers are trying to hold the market from destructive reaction, when mills are curtailing because no orders are forthcoming promptly, how are we prepared to do the one thing that will restore the wheels to action, that is, sell goods? The present striking situation is merely a temporary intensified form of what we shall see spread out over the future. With production passing consumption, the natural thing one would think, would be to find new markets. But are we doing it? Many will say, "Yes, we are going after export business." But examine into the matter, find out what they are really doing and what they know of how to do it and it will quickly be found how puny are the efforts. We can make goods, we can finance them, but can we sell them? And when we do, how do we sell them?

There is no short cut to export business. Goods do not sell themselves, you must sell them. It is possible, of course, to sell goods in a limited way by mail, by cable, or through agents. But do you, Mr. Mill Owner, market your product in St. Louis by mail or through a man you have never seen, who also sells for several others and may carry lines of shoes, neckties, automobiles, etc.? Unfortunately, much of our export business is done that way, especially where manufacturers have picked up foreign agents to handle their business direct. The results in many cases are disappointing or worse and cause a general lack of faith in foreign business in some quarters. The fault is with the seller for doing the job half way.

It would be difficult to estimate the number of trained dry goods salesmen who visit, for example, the single market of St. Louis, but it must be large. How many go out to the whole world-wide foreign field? Of those that go how many are qualified for the responsibilities of developing foreign trade? To speak a foreign language is not enough. The man who goes must have selling and constructive ability. He must not only study cloths, but tariffs and credits and customs of peoples, and at the same time make friends of those who are not naturally inclined toward us.

At the present moment there ought to be a hundred American dry goods men packing their trunks for vigorous campaigns in foreign fields to keep open the doors of trade that the war opened for us. Our goods are right, or can be made so. The buyer and consumer like them. Markets that never knew our goods before 1914 are surprised at the fine cloths we make. Our salesmen could hold much of the trade that we have enjoyed and get more that we have not yet seen. But we will not hold it by writing letters, by selecting irresponsible agents, or by continuing some of the wrong merchandising methods that have been used recently.

We must first make the buyer our friend whereas we are doing much to turn him away. He has no difficulty buying goods and he trades where he is made welcome. It would be interesting to assemble the facts

showing the amount of properly organized effort to get the export trade in cotton for comparison with that made in other commodities.

There is no more interesting business subject than international trade, and when one specializes there are opportunities and experiences that are a never ending source of inspiration and satisfaction. It is a mystery why it is one of the great neglected fields for American effort. This is especially true in the cotton goods industry.

To prove that it is not overcrowded the heads of several houses that have been doing the kind of work needed, agreed recently, when discussing the subject, that if there were twenty-five houses with large trained forces for this work instead of the few there are, American trade would be the better for it. The largest already finds his force too limited for the trade now in sight, without considering planning for new markets.

The selling of goods does not cover all the problems of foreign trade, but it is the first essential. A salesman is welcomed more in a foreign country than here. The house he visits appreciates that he has come a long distance and is complimented by the attention. This is the beginning of a mutual understanding that gives the buyer more confidence in placing orders ahead and paves the way to satisfactory payment and credit arrangements. It must be borne in mind that the buyer has as much need for confidence in the seller as vice versa. He must order long ahead for his season, must pay heavy duties before seeing his goods and has a limited market if they are wrong. Naturally he must be certain his orders will be executed right and he is slow to change from his old reliable connections.

The manufacturer who has seriously worked for foreign trade finds the same difficulty. He finds too few houses equipped for practical campaigns abroad and has had recourse to the foreign local agent. This has partially filled the bill, but it is at best a poor substitute. It stands to reason that no one can successfully sell goods for a permanent trade without knowing the goods he sells or the house he represents. Nor can the house back him up without knowing his problems or the houses he is selling. It is unsound business to trade on that basis and a number of our business men and bankers are learning this recently to their regret.

Our export trade must be on a strictly business-like basis and only then will it become what it should be, a balance wheel for mill production and not the hit and miss game it is today. Properly handled, the business is profitable, interesting, safe and steady in its regularity. Improperly handled it is dangerous, destroys faith in all foreign business, and is a reflection on American good sense and good faith. A few far seeing merchants have had the vision, the faith and the perseverance that are needed. They are building better and quicker than many of their competitors realize and the foreign buyer is not slow to realize who are really his friends.

That many of the mistakes in our export policies are due to ignorance and carelessness is proven by the



Industrial Varnishes

The tests that Airplane Rexpa Varnish met in war are greater than can ever be faced in industry. On your product Airplane Rexpa Varnish will give it longer varnish life, greater durability in all kinds of exposure and weather.

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Sherwin-Williams Marnot Varnish is made especially for floors and similar surfaces. In this field the pre-eminence of Marnot is quite as marked as that of Rexpa in the spar varnish field.

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rash way in which orders have been accepted from firms who have no standing in their own markets. Much of the demoralization and resultant cancellations in our South American trade has been produced by the reckless execution of orders for irresponsible speculators. In too many instances these speculators have been able to secure the assistance of banks in partially financing the operations. This was fine for all concerned while the market was advancing.

The small operator, going behind the legitimate importer and exporter, has been able to go direct to headquarters because he agreed to put up a margin and to pay drafts against documents, in other words C. O. D., South America. But with the first signs of peace his paper profits began to fade, the banks drew in their loans and there was nothing on hand to pay duties, not to consider the drafts themselves.

As a result there are dishonored drafts and goods left in custom houses for sellers' account. This has been particularly true in the Argentine and on a larger scale than many are aware of. Some of the old, solid importers have picked up some very cheap goods among these "distress" lots. When we wish to do business on margin it is safer to stay nearby where there is a trading market for quick action. If the banks will lend their efforts to getting better terms for reliable houses rather than promoting mushroom concerns, trade will be larger and better.

Do our manufacturers and exporters believe that this kind of

business is healthy? Does it help to maintain prices in an uncertain market? Does it help to give confidence to the responsible foreign buyer who sees his business undermined with our assistance? These are some of the questions that demand concerted action in our export trade and the sooner we meet the need the better for all concerned.

This brings us back to the primary principle that business must be built on knowledge that is exact. That knowledge can only be gotten by trained men. At present the manufacturer lacks confidence in the exporter's handling of this problem and the exporter blames the manufacturer for lack of co-operation. In the meantime, with few exceptions, neither is meeting with the need and the foreigner cannot be blamed for lacking confidence in both.

Our principal markets for the last two or three years have been Argentina, Cuba, Philippines, West Coast and Mexico. The other markets, such as Central America, West Indies, Colombia, Venezuela and Australia have always been steady buyers but not on the scale of the former. The Philippines, being an American possession, must get its goods here and the trade there is well handled. Outside of the recent Japanese competition on grays and some colored goods, which will disappear with normal prices, we have nothing to fear.

On the West Coast of South America, as in the Manila market, there are established American trading firms that are doing extensive de-

velopment work for our goods and their efforts have produced good results. In the other markets there are practically no local American firms and in none of them have we reached the limit of our possibilities.

Cuba is a fair example. To those who think we are doing all we can we may ask: "How many trained American textile men are located in Havana or visit there regularly? How many manufacturers with idle looms know what Cuba uses or have talked with Cuban merchants to find out?" The merchants of Cuba are as fine a body of business men as will be found anywhere in the world. They are our neighbors. We have a preference in their tariff. We take most of Cuba's products. They are good pay, stand by their contracts and do not ask long credits. But to trade with us they must go to a local agent who in most cases has never seen New York, place their orders with a house they know only by correspondence and take the goods we make. The British trader sends a partner, or a high class, trained man, meets the merchant more than half way in everything and gets his business. Is it any wonder they prefer Manchester?

The Argentine has been our largest market recently. There is no active market that we know less about. If our manufacturers will investigate more fully the situation there, will meet the responsible merchants, they will find that many things are being done with their goods that will drive the trade back to Europe. The speculating referred to earlier has been complicated

by a late season, late deliveries and the epidemic, with the result that summer goods, such as voiles, poplins, etc., have been cancelled quite extensively to avoid carrying goods over.

Looking to the future it is safe to say that all logic would point to a large export trade next year. The present stagnation is merely the natural hesitation of buyers waiting to be sure of their ground. Recent letters show that there is no oversupply of goods in most markets. This is true even of the Argentine outside of summer goods. One correspondent there states, "the present situation is largely a state of mind and shrewd traders believe it will blow over in a few months." A letter from the head of one of the largest houses in Havana says: "There is no expectation here of panic conditions. The large houses have little on order and stocks are in good condition."

In all markets crops are good and prices for sugar, coffee, etc., are higher than ever, and all Europe is waiting to buy them.

The possibilities of European demand for our cotton goods are exciting considerable interest. The future course of our market will no doubt be determined by the amount Europe will take. This business will be largely temporary, but some lines have probably found permanent markets in northern Europe. Active efforts are being made to cover the European market, and the outcome will be watched with interest as it will have a steadying effect on South American trade, which needs only

(Continued on Page 19.)

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has a high-gloss, tile-like finish of highest reflective power and supplies more and better light by reflecting and diffusing Sunlight as well as artificial light to every corner of your mill.

It is made by our own perfected process of especially prepared white pigments and long oil, therefore it will not turn yellow like ordinary mill whites which contain lead and varnish. Pee Gee Factralite stays white for years, is washable, germ and moisture proof and is the most economical Mill White.

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For Shingle Roofs and Rough Buildings

A High-Grade Exterior Stain and Wood Preservative of residences, fences, posts, telephone posts, barns, garages and other buildings or structures made of wood. Made in 13 attractive colors.

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For use on Shingle Roofs and other wood surfaces exposed to fire risks.

It is highly weather resistant and will withstand exposure to the elements for a long period of time.

Shingles painted with this paint are made fire resistant, water-proof and highly decorative.

It is made on a scientific formula, developed by the Educational Bureau of the Paint Manufacturers' Association, in the Laboratory of the Institute of Industrial Research, at Washington, D. C.

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Is a combination of lead and zinc, lasts longer, goes farther and is superior in every respect to paint made of lead alone. It will not crack, peel, or chalk off and will give you the best possible results in point of wear, beauty and finish.

For Interiors is specially made to withstand the hardest use, dries readily with a high gloss finish and can be easily cleaned with soap and water. For this reason it has proved the most economical paint for Mill Cottage Interiors.

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For Cement, Concrete and Brick

Prevents the surface from cracking and discoloring and protects it against moisture. Is made in dull finish for exterior surfaces and gloss for interior use on floors and walls. Comes in white and six colors.

Pee Gee DREADNAUGHT BLACK

A heavy-bodied black paint made from pure Mineral Gilsontite and when dry it possesses a great toughness and elasticity, and is also water-proof and acid-proof.

Bridges which are subject to extreme moisture can be effectively protected from rust. Stacks, Boiler Fronts, Condensers and similar heated surfaces will better resist temperature changes when coated thoroughly with Pee-Gee Dreadnaught Black.

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A brilliant Red Oxide Paint of wonderful durability and covering power for either metal or wooden surfaces. It is an ideal paint for warehouses, outbuildings, etc., as it possesses great preservative powers, and is the most economical paint.

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Answer to Long Chain.

Editor:

In answer to "Long Chain" I would say that a good grade of soluble oil or a good neutral soap used in his washing machine should make his warps open up all right in the beaming. The method of treatment depends in a measure upon the dyes being used.

North State.

Answer to "H. B."

Editor:

The following is a good example for H. B. to find his average number of yarn.

Amount of frames on No. 80's, 12.
Amount of frames on No. 60's, 24.
Amount of frames on No. 40's, 10.
Amount of frames on No. 58's, 14.
Amount of frames on No. 45's, 8.

Multiply $80 \times 12 = 960$

Multiply $60 \times 24 = 1440$

Multiply $40 \times 10 = 400$

Multiply $58 \times 14 = 812$

Multiply $45 \times 8 = 360$

Add total amount of frames, 68.

Add number of yarn have been multiplied; total, 3972.

Then divide that amount by the amount of frames, $3972 \div 68 = 58.41$ average number of yarn.

The most accurate way is as follows:

No. yarn 80's \times pounds run in one week = Hanks.

No. yarn 60's \times pounds run in one week = Hanks.

No. yarn 40's \times pounds run in one week = Hanks.

No. yarn 58's \times pounds run in one week = Hanks.

No. yarn 45's \times pounds run in one week = Hanks.

All No.s added up gives a total of 283.

Total amount of hanks—?
Divide the total amount of hanks by the total of the No.'s (which would be 283) total amount of hanks (average No. yarn).

C. T. F.

Thrifty Day Boosted by Mill Periodical.

The January number of the Woodside News, published at the Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C., which has just been issued, is a "Thrifty Edition" of this publication, and contains a number of well written articles and cleverly executed cartoons emphasizing the value of thrift. This number of the publication marks the beginning of its second year. The paper is devoted to the upbuilding of the communities of Woodside and Simpsonville cotton mills and Fountain Inn Manufacturing Company. W. M. Grier is editor of the paper, his assistants being J. L. Jewell, of Fountain Inn, and Miss Pauline Chapman, of Simpsonville.

Frank Mossberg Company Joins Business Uplift Movement.

The Frank Mossberg Company of Attleboro, Mass., has become a member of the Rice Leaders of the World Association, thereby joining in a co-operative movement to foster greater appreciation for right business standards, and for products manufactured under those stand-

ards.

Included in the membership are such manufacturers as H. R. Malinson & Co., the American Vulcanized Fibre Co., the L. S. Starrett Co., Electric Hose & Rubber Co., Columbian Rope Co., the American Crayon Co., and a number of others—all concerns whose business principles have been such as to gain the confidence of millions of satisfied customers.

The Mossberg Company has specialized for many years in the manufacture of metal reels, beams, spools, bobbins, drop wires for loom stop motions, etc., these products being the recognized standard both at home and abroad. Their general adoption by manufacturers of textiles and circular loom products is adequate proof of their quality.

The official family of the concern includes Frank Mossberg, president; Silas Tuttle, vice-president; Walter I. Tuttle, treasurer; Frank T. Chase, general sales manager; and Everett L. Ford, secretary.

Can American Dyes Compete With Foreign Products.

Many people have asked whether the American dyes are equal to the German dyes, formerly imported. The idea that we were not able to make dyes as good as the Germans originated because of conditions prevailing at the beginning of the great war. As the stock of foreign dyes became exhausted, the domestic dyer was forced to use any available dye, and he thereupon used, for cotton, dyes which were intended for wool, and vice versa, because the

dyes which he required were not obtainable.

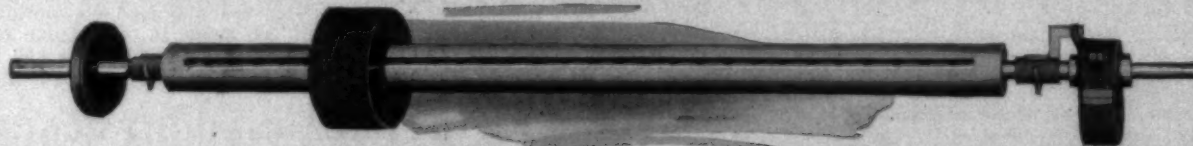
The making of colors is a highly specialized business. Colors are not alone made for particular shade, but for dyeing particular fabrics a certain shade, and they are further subdivided so that they dye a particular fabric for a particular purpose. We speak now of proper dyeing. Some colors will dye cotton, wool, or silk equally well, but they are rare and exceptional. The vast majority of colors will dye either cotton, silk, or wool properly; that is, will show a brilliant shade; will not fade in the wash, and they will have other necessary, good qualities. Cotton colors dye cotton; silk colors dye silk; wool colors dye wool.

If cotton is dyed with logwood black, a black will be obtained which is the proper black for certain cotton, but the logwood black will not be fast to perspiration, and will tend to crock, and will have many bad qualities which the sulphur black will not have. On the other hand, if you use the logwood black for silk or wool, it will be fast, and will stand slight acid or alkaline reactions, and will be bright, besides adding feel or hand, whereas if you use sulphur black for silk or wool the results would be very bad.

At this time, when the American aniline industry is assuming large proportions, and when new colors are being evolved constantly, it is important that our people should know the truth about this new American industry. It must also be remembered that aniline color man-

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ufacture is only one branch (although a very important one) of the organic chemical industry. The production of explosives, illuminating and fuel oils, natural and artificial remedies for disease, photographic materials, margarine, soap, rubber, perfume, artificial silk, and celluloid, whether inflammable or non-inflammable, is intimately connected with the principles and practice of organic chemistry, while the production of spirituous liquors, dairy produce, meat extracts, and cereal foods has undergone marked improvement in consequence of applying this branch of knowledge to its control. The general public should know that organic chemistry, which is a distinct section of science, and of which aniline color manufacture is only one branch, is expanding along proper lines in America.

We may confidently hope, if given a reasonable time, to be able to compete in price as well as in quality with anybody throughout the world, providing we have proper protection, covering the cost of basic raw materials and labor.

The American chemist will not be found wanting, nor will the American concern engaged in this business lack the initiative and good management which have distinguished the American business man.

Philadelphia got excited the other day when, in the dark of the early morning, the janitor of Independence hall made a mistake of hoisting the Stars and Stripes on the flagpole upside down.

Gaston Cotton Mills Curtail.

Beginning with this week the cotton mills of Gastonia and Gaston county will be on a schedule of four days and three nights per week. Under this schedule, which will remain in operation until market conditions improve, the mills will be closed Thursday night, Friday, Friday night and Saturday. It is the hope of the manufacturers that the conditions which render this curtailment necessary may soon change. At present the finishing mills in New England and the East, which use the product of the Southern mills almost in its entirety, are running on a considerably curtailed schedule.

It is stated that a few mills in the county will not go on this schedule this week as they have some contracts on their hands that must be filled immediately to prevent cancellations. As soon as these contracts are completed these mills will go on the same schedule observed by the others.

There are nearly 80 textile mills in Gaston county and this curtailment will effect several thousand employees.

Those who are in close touch with market conditions do not seem to think that the present slack conditions will continue long.

London's telegraph and telephone wires extend to 73,000 miles overhead and 924,000 miles underground.

Salt as a gargle will cure soreness of the throat.

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SOUTHERN OFFICE CHARLOTTE N.C.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday By

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1919

Free Service Department.

Cotton mills are frequently in need of superintendents, overseers, second hands, etc., and wish to secure a list of men who desire such positions.

We have among our subscribers many men who would like to make application for the positions if they knew they were open.

We have decided to bring the mills and the applicants together by publishing free of charge advertisements of mills that desire men.

Such notices will be published entirely without cost except that we will charge to the mill or man inserting the advertisement the amount of stamps used in forwarding replies.

Men who desire positions will be charged at the usual employment bureau rates.

If a mill needs an overseer of carding they can run a notice without cost in the Textile Bulletin under an assumed name or number and all replies will be sent to them. We will keep a record of the cost of stamps used in forwarding replies and send bill for same.

No advertisements for operatives will be accepted. Some time ago we adopted the policy of not publishing advertisements soliciting operatives as we felt this was for the best interests of the mills.

Basis of Prosperity.

No one will attempt to deny that the cotton manufacturers and many other lines of industry are having a period of depression and poor business. The shifting of the activities of the country from a war basis to a peace basis could not take place without a consequent disturbance to business. Many of the mills are curtailing production, more of them will probably do so and with the present uncertainties in market conditions it is hard to forecast just when we will see a permanent readjustment and a return of conditions which will allow a profitable operation of the mills. At such a time, there is only one thing to do and that is to look into the future. Every authority on the subject who has made a study of conditions is predicting that within a very short time we are going to have the most prosperous times in the history of the nation. Many of the leading business thinkers have gone on record as saying that the country is facing an era of prosperity that will eclipse that through which we have just passed.

The fundamental basis of such predictions of the good times ahead is the fact that the country is richer today, the people have more money than ever before. In other words, the consuming power of the nation has reached a level hitherto untouched.

Statistics recently compiled on the wealth of the nation gives the following comparative table, showing the value of the products:

Years.	Manufactures.	Agriculture.
1899...	\$11,406,927,000	\$ 4,717,069,973
1904...	14,793,903,000	6,121,778,000
1909...	20,672,052,000	8,558,161,223
1914...	24,246,323,000	9,894,960,531
1918...	45,000,000,000	24,000,000,000

Carter Glass, secretary of the treasury, and John Skelton Williams, comptroller of currency, have both stated that they can see no reason for hesitation on the part of business, as the country needs the products of the factory and the farm and is willing to pay for them and that money is more plentiful than ever before.

No better index of the soundness of the financial condition of the country can be found than that shown in the bank statements of the country. Speaking of resources of the banks, Comptroller Williams says: "For the first time in their history the resources of our National Banks at the last call, December 31, passed the 20 billion dollar mark, and amounted to \$20,042,224,000. This is an increase of \$220,820,000 over the preceding call of November 14, 1918, and an advance as compared with December 31, 1917, of \$1,968,916,000."

Frank A. Vanderlip, of New York, one of the most noted bankers in the country and a recognized authority on business and financial conditions, recently spoke as follows on the outlook for good business:

"Great activity in business is inevitable. It is only a question of organization and spirit. We have the natural resources; we have a well-knit, happy and resourceful people; we have a tried industrial organization with marvels of accomplishment to its credit; the world looks to us for our products. Shall problems of readjustment and reconstruction destroy our progress and defeat our resolution? It is inconceivable. All that we need is individual courage and confidence. The belief in prosperity is its creation."

"We believe that an era of great prosperity is at hand—a period of industrial expansion and building activity. War plants will be adapted to the production of articles of peace; plants denied permission during the war will now expand; new factories and shops will be built."

There is bound to come a demand for all kinds of goods, because the people have the money and want to buy. They are in a better position to buy now than they have ever been, because their purchasing power is greater.

In the Southern States, where the agricultural population is proportionately much greater than in other sections of the country, the saving

increase of the people was greater last year than in the East and West. This is shown in a circular prepared by war loan organization of the fifth federal reserve district with headquarters at Richmond. The circular gave the following interesting figures:

"In addition to the tremendous sums recently placed in circulation by war activities, official figures given out by the War Loan Organization show that the aggregate value of agricultural products in the United States for 1918 was \$14,090,769,000, half a billion more than the total of any previous year."

"Crop values in the five States constituting the fifth federal reserve district were \$1,369,919,000 in 1917. Last year they rose to a total of \$1,574,240,000, making an increase of \$204,321,000, and this despite the labor shortage which is now being rapidly relieved by the release of men from war industrial plants, shipyards and government construction. In these five States the per capita savings average is \$63.36, an increase since 1914 of 38.3 per cent. The average per capita war savings is \$6.22."

"In the country at large the value of last year's crop was double the average for the five-year period 1912-1916, showing a wide distribution of increased wealth, a large part of which can be placed in government war securities—bonds and war savings stamps—not only for the benefit of the investors but in order that the United States treasury may meet its obligations and finish paying—so far as bills are now payable—for the war so successfully terminated."

Because all things fundamentally come from the soil, the wealth of farmers is obliged to be reflected in every phase of the country's business. The figures given above can point toward the future prosperity of the nation.

Just at this time when we are facing the problems of the transition period, while present conditions are discouraging, we can see nothing in the future to cause anything but the most optimistic feelings. As a nation insured to peace, we in a year transformed it to a nation prepared to fight, as our country has fought, surely we can take care of the reconstruction and readjustment period at hand. We are preaching the gospel of optimism, not from sentiment, but from cold, hard facts based on what we feel is surely in store for the country.

W. S. Lee Dead.

W. S. Lee of Monroe, N. C., one of the leading business men of that place, died last week. Mr. Lee was president of the Icemorlee Mills and the Everett Mills, both at Monroe, and was interested in various other enterprises. For years he had been regarded as one of the leading men of his section, as well as one of the most successful cotton manufacturers.

Personal News

O. F. Veal has resigned as overseer of carding at the Pelham (Ga.) Manufacturing Company.

A. R. Barnett has resigned as master mechanic at the Pelham (Ga.) Manufacturing Company.

W. W. Langston has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Pelham (Ga.) Manufacturing Company.

J. L. Bobo has accepted the position of superintendent of the Toccoa (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Samuel Cantrell has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Acworth (Ga.) Mills.

Wm. R. Waits has been promoted to overseer of spinning and winding at the Acworth (Ga.) Mills.

Charles E. Nickens has resigned as overseer of carding at the Crawford (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

E. L. Sheridan has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Monroe (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

W. D. Martin is now second hand in carding at the Loray Mill, Gastonia, N. C.

J. H. Emory, formerly of Gastonia, N. C., has become overseer of carding at the Franklin Mill, Greer, S. C.

W. A. Kirby of Cherryville, N. C., is now overseer of carding at the Gambrill Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

J. B. Turner is now second hand in weave room No. 2, at the Thomaston (Ga.) Mill.

J. D. Smith is now superintendent of the Seneca plant of the Victor-Monaghan Mills, Seneca, S. C.

W. P. Lester is now overseer of spinning at the Apache Mills, Arlington, N. C.

Rufus Burris has changed from night carder at Norcott Mills to day carder at Brown Mills, Concord, N. C.

C. W. Dabb has changed from night carder at Lock Mills to second hand in day carding at Brown Mills, Concord, N. C.

C. L. Gilbert has resigned as superintendent of the Seneca plant of the Victor-Monaghan Mills, Seneca, S. C.

P. C. Spake has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Gastonia (N. C.) Cotton Manufacturing Company.

Hill Shirley has resigned as overseer of carding at the Franklin Mills, Greer, S. C., to become superintendent of the Toccoa (Ga.) Mills.

P. C. Johnson has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at the Monroe (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

S. F. Douglas, of Hartwell, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Pelham (Ga.) Manufacturing Company.

J. W. Loggins has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving at Martel Manufacturing Company, Egan, Ga.

E. W. Webb from Cherryville, N. C., has accepted position as overseer of carding and spinning at Ella Mill, Shelby, N. C.

J. S. Bachman, superintendent of the Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga., has been on a pleasure trip to Tampa, Fla.

J. S. Drake, superintendent of the Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., is on a business trip to New York this week.

James R. Fields, superintendent of the Union Cotton Mills, LaFayette, Ga., was a visitor in Atlanta, Ga., last week.

R. Burriss has resigned as night spinner at the Norcott Mills, Concord, N. C., to become overseer of carding at the Brown Mill, of the same place.

J. Y. Keasler, formerly overseer of weaving at the Conestee Mills, Greenville, S. C., has accepted a similar position at the Union-Buffalo Mills, Union, S. C.

W. M. Bostick has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Wadesboro (N. C.) Mills to become master mechanic at the Pee Dee Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

J. F. Hoy, from Kannapolis, N. C., has accepted a position as assistant overseer of weaving at Whitney Manufacturing Company, Whitney, S. C.

Edwin C. Turner has resigned as overseer of weaving at Martel Manufacturing Company, Egan, Ga., to take a position as superintendent at Springfield, Ohio.

C. H. Hammond has been transferred from overseer of carding to overseer of spinning at the Fort Mill (S. C.) Manufacturing Company No. 1.

Ralph Hamilton, son of A. M. Hamilton, superintendent of the Chesnee (S. C.) Cotton Mills, has just returned from a trip to Japan, where he was erecting textile machinery.

C. F. Faulkenberry has resigned as master mechanic at the Gastonia (N. C.) Cotton Manufacturing Company, Gastonia, N. C., and accepted a similar position at Rex Spinning Company, Ranlo, N. C.

L. F. Merrill has resigned his position at the Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C., and returned to his former place as superintendent of the Gastonia (N. C.) Cotton Manufacturing Company.

T. N. Reaves has resigned as carder and spinner at the Hamilton-Carhartt Mills No. 2, Rock Hill, S. C., to become overseer of carding at the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company, No. 1, Fort Mill, S. C.

W. J. Wall, formerly of Mooresville, N. C., has been erecting machinery and superintending the building of a cotton mill on Barranquilla, Columbia, South America. Mr. Wall writes that the plant will have 2,444 spindles, Mason frames and 16 Woonsocket cards. It will manufacture 8's to 20's yarns. Mr. Wall will act as superintendent of the mill a year after it starts operation, which will be some time in the near future.

W. E. Touchstone Dead.

W. E. Touchstone, a well known cotton mill superintendent of South Carolina, died at his home in Fountain Inn this week. Mr. Touchstone was buried at Greenwood, S. C., his former home. He was the first superintendent of the Grendel Mill, Greenwood and was regarded as one of the best mill men in the State. He was 68 years old and is survived by four children.

W. J. McDonald Unwell.

It is with regret that we learn that W. J. McDonald, superintendent of the Pelham (Ga.) Manufacturing Company continues unwell at his home in Pelham. Mr. McDonald was recently a visitor in Charlotte and this section. He told at the time that he had been feeling badly for some weeks. After he saw a good many of his neighbors pass away with the "flu" he thought he could "hear the bells ringing for old man Mac," so he decided a little pleasure trip might help his health. When he dropped into see us, he was his

usual genial self, except musical tones of his voice were sadly impaired from a cold. Since arriving home he has written us that he has not been able to get back to work again. We know his many friends—for Mr. McDonald is known to practically all of the mill men in the South—will join with us in wishing him a speedy return to health.

Brown Cotton Mills.

Concord, N. C.

Jacob Stirewalt.....Superintendent
Rufus Burris.....Carder
C. W. Dabs.....Second Hand
Frank Williams.....Spinner
C. W. Dover.....Second Hand
J. N. Morris.....Weaver
Tom Johnson.....Second Hand
J. M. Flowe.....Cloth Room
A. F. Misenheimer.....M. M.
G. W. Hilton.....Night Carder
J. A. Dabbs.....Second Hand

Bill to Reduce Working Hours Killed.

The bill introduced in the South Carolina Legislature to reduce the working hours in cotton mills and textile plants to 48 hours per week failed to pass, the vote being 69 to 23. The chief argument against the bill was made by Representative Leopard, himself a cotton mill man, who pointed out that the bill would in effect reduce the wages of the cotton mill operatives by 20 per cent. The author of the bill was W. D. Hampton, of Richland county.

A Test Showed a Saving of \$1123.17

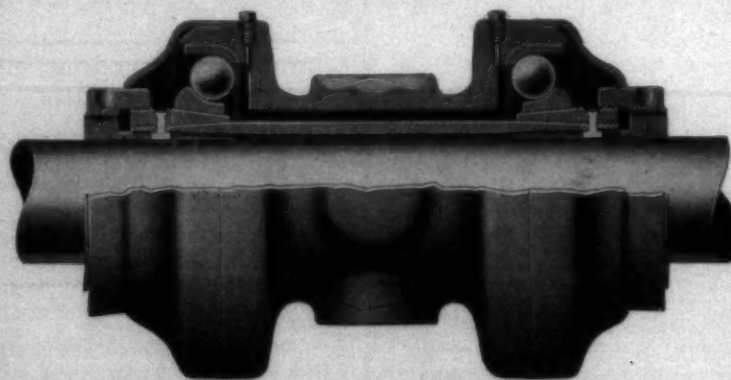
A power plant test conducted by The Guelph Worsted Spinning Co., Ltd., reveals information of particular interest at this time, showing the power-saving made possible by the use of

Chapman Type Ball Bearings

The year following (with ball bearings)—Cost of Coal Duty and Freight.....	\$4238.24
A test year (without ball bearings)—Cost of Coal, Duty and Freight.....	3115.07
Saving.....	\$1123.17

The output in both years was approximately the same.
Chapman Type Ball Bearings save 75% of the Friction Losses
and 95% of the Lubrication Costs. Let us send you complete
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Catalog No. 3-S



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CHAPMAN DOUBLE BALL BEARING CO., Ltd.
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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Montgomery, Ala.—The Fulton Cotton Mills have increased their capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Memphis, Tenn.—B. J. Priester, who was recently reported as having plans to build a knitting mill here, will locate the plan in Paducah. (See under "Paducah" in this issue.)

Millen, Ga.—The Millen Cotton Mills Company have decided to install looms for weaving tubular goods from ply yarns. At present the mill operates spindles only, having no looms.

Norwood, N. C.—The Norwood Manufacturing Company has completed an addition to their plant. They will double their carding and combing capacity and discontinue night work.

Connelly Springs, N. C.—The Blue Ridge Cotton Mills, recently incorporated at Blue Ridge, will build a 3,000-spindle yarn mill here. B. M. Spratt, Jr., is president of the company, which is capitalized at \$100,000 as previously reported.

Paducah, Ky.—B. J. Priester, who was recently reported as planning to establish a knitting mill here in Memphis, has decided to locate the mill here. He has acquired a two-story building and will rebuild it to suit his requirements. He will spend \$800 in remodeling the building. The initial equipment of the mill will be 100 knitting machines.

Greenville, S. C.—Four persons are dead and 16 injured, several probably fatally, as the result of the derailment of a car on the Piedmont & Northern Railway at Chick Springs, about 10 miles from Greenville. It jumped the track on a high trestle and pitched 90 feet into a ravine, completely demolishing the car and instantly killing two of the passengers. Two of the injured have since died at the hospital at Camp Sevier, to which the injured were taken.

Among those killed was G. W. Robbs, mill operative, Duncan Mill, Greenville, S. C.

Chester, S. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baldwin Cotton Mills was held here at which time the old board of directors was re-elected as follows: S. R. Baldwin and B. M. Lesslie, of New York; R. B. Hopkins, of Baltimore; Alex Long, of Rock Hill; Messrs. S. W. Jones, T. B. White, Robert Gage and E. R. Lucas, of Chester, and Col. A. L. Gaston was added to the board to succeed Dr. S. W. Pryor, deceased. The following officers were re-elected: Alex Long, president and treasurer; H. M. Lesslie, vice president, and E. R. Lucas, secretary, and assistant treasurer.

Gaffney, S. C.—A new enterprise for Gaffney will be the Palmetto Damask Mills, the construction of which will begin at once. The organization was effected some weeks ago by the election of H. C. Wheat, president; Dr. W. K. Gunter, vice-president, and B. A. Holmes, general manager. The directors will consist of the above named gentlemen with H. D. Wheat as chairman of the board. The stock will all be owned by H. D. Wheat and H. C. Wheat, Dr. W. K. Gunter and B. A. Holmes.

Eleven acres of land just outside the corporate limits of Gaffney at the junction of Limestone and Third streets have been purchased and the mill will be located there.

The machinery has been contracted for and work on the building will commence within the next few days, and will be pushed to completion just as rapidly as good and safe construction will admit.

The product to be manufactured is a very high grade of damask, and the finishing will be done at the finishing plant of the Irene Mills.

The construction of the mill, as well as all the machinery, will be modern and up-to-date in every respect, each loom being run by an individual motor.

It is the purpose of the promoters to have the mill in operation by the last of July or the first of August, and no effort will be spared to that end.

Monroe, N. C.—The Bearskin Cotton Mill, in the northeastern part of town, will begin operation about April 1. E. C. Carpenter, secretary

and treasurer, announced. The machinery is already on the floor and is rapidly being assembled by a force of experts and helpers.

The mill is located in the three-story building formerly used by the Piedmont Buggy Company. It has been remodeled and reinforced throughout, and is now of standard mill construction. In the basement is the dust room and machine shop; on the first floor is located the picking and card room, and on the second floor is the spinning room. The Johnston Manufacturing Company, of New York and Philadelphia, will act as selling agents for the company, which will manufacture No. 30 hosiery yarn.

The mill will begin with 5,000 spindles and later increase the number to 10,000. The bungalows for the employees are commodious and supplied with every modern convenience, and the streets will be lighted with electricity furnished by the mill. The management also expects to erect a community cowshed with individual stall and feed box, where every employee who so desires can keep a cow. A fine meadow will be placed at their disposal for pasturage for their cows.

A road has been cut through the property opening into the Concord road near the Benton Heights school, where the children will attend school.

Dallas, Tex.—A cotton mill for making denims and other heavy colored goods, to cost \$500,000 is to be built in Dallas by a stock company now being organized. Dallas was

selected for the plant after a canvass of all the principal cities of the State, including Waco, Houston, Galveston, San Antonio, Fort Worth, and also several cities outside of the State, including Memphis, Tenn.

A company is being organized with capital of \$500,000 to finance the proposition. Stock to the amount of \$250,000 has already been subscribed, this amount having been subscribed by C. R. Miller, president of the Miller Manufacturing Company, makers of overalls, etc., R. W. Higginbotham, head of the Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Company, wholesale dry goods, and other dry goods men of the city. Under the plans for organization, the stock will be divided into \$250,000 of 7 per cent preferred stock, which will be issued to the firms mentioned above that have already subscribed for this amount; and \$250,000 common, which will be sold by promoters as soon as possible.

Subscriptions will be accepted from any firm or individual in Dallas and payments on the stock will be made 10 per cent per month or as the company draws on subscribers for it.

The mill will be located in the suburbs of Dallas, but the site has not been selected. Tentative sites are in view, Mr. Miller said, and a selection will be made at once.

From 30 to 50 acres will be purchased to accommodate the buildings. There will be five main buildings, exclusive of the offices and power houses.

The plant will be equipped with 10,000 spindles, 350 looms and 72 cards, enabling the manufacturers to turn out 72,000 pounds or 150,000 to 300,000 yards of finished products weekly. Cotton will be consumed at the rate of about 200 bales per week.

In order to fabricate blue denims and other colored cloth it will be necessary to establish an indigo dyeing plant in connection with the mill.

Colored goods of all kinds, blue denims, plaids and checks will be made at the new plant. Mr. Miller will purchase the entire output of the mill for his overall factories in Dallas, Fort Worth, Kansas City, Little Rock and Memphis.

Plans and specifications for the machinery needed in the plant are being drawn by Lockwood, Green & Co., of Boston, architectural and construction engineers. Most of the machinery will be especially built for the Dallas plant and will cost \$450,000.

The architects will begin on the plans for the various buildings when the site is selected and surveys made for them. They will open an office in Dallas to be occupied by a staff of men who will be sent here to supervise the construction of the building and installation of the machinery.

Buildings will be of reinforced concrete and will be fireproof.

It is the intention of Messrs. Miller and Higginbotham to award the

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Landscape Architect and City Planner
505-506 Trust Building, Charlotte, N. C.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE IN

- Laying out New Mill Villages
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Prevent Oil Stains
and Increase the
Production



Everyone suffers when the mill's product is wasted—there's less to go around—for all. You can prevent goods from losing half their market value from oil stains by using NON-FLUID OIL.

NON-FLUID OIL is strongly adhesive and will not drip nor spatter from bearings like fluid oil, but stays in the bearings until entirely used up.

NON-FLUID OIL gives perfect lubrication and lasts 5 to 6 times longer than fluid oil—saving lubricant and trips with the oil can.

Acquaint yourself with the economies of NON-FLUID OIL.
We will send testing samples free, also full descriptive matter

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165 Broadway New York

Branches: Atlanta, Ga. Charlotte, N. C.
Lewis W. Thomason, District Manager, Charlotte, North Carolina

contracts for building the plant at an early date in order that the plant may be completed by Oct. 1.

Kaustine Company, Inc., Opens Southern Office.

The Kaustine Co., Inc., of Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturers of sanitary closets and sewage disposal outfits, have opened a Southern office in Atlanta, with offices at 428 Candler Building. A. M. Whelpley will be Southern Sales Director. The company will have representatives in the two Carolinas and Georgia, who will work through the Southern offices. Alex. Ploeger will represent them in South Carolina, J. L. Murphy in North Carolina and P. E. McCurdy in Alabama.

J. H. Mayes Now Southern Agent for The Stafford Co.

J. H. Mayes, Southern representative for Fales & Jenks Machine Co., Woonsocket Machine and Press Co., and a number of other textile machinery concerns, has accepted the Southern agency for the Stafford Co., of Readville, Mass., manufacturers of the well known Stafford looms.

The Southern business of the Stafford Co., has been handled for the past several years by D. G. Dunn and David L. Mackey, and they will continue to have charge of the sales under Mr. Mayes as Southern agent.

It is only recently that the Stafford Company has completed an addition to their plant and they now have one of the most modern manufacturing establishments in New England. Besides their loom for weaving cotton, they also make looms for worsted and silk.

**CONSERVE POWER
INCREASE PRODUCTION**
Before Buying Pulleys and Belting Investigate, Know the Facts
MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.
Largest Manufacturers of Silent Chains in the World
Morse Engineering Service, Assistance Without Obligation

Have You Spanish Influenza

in your Mill Village?

A Large Proportion is due to
Your Drinking System

**Why not play safe
and install**

PURO FOUNTAINS

**Puro Prevents
Spread of Disease**

We have facts about the contamination from unsanitary drinking fountains—ask us about it.

PURO is absolutely the most sanitary—lips cannot touch the bubble.



**Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.
Haydenville, Mass.**

E. S. PLAYER, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

**TAPE
DRIVES**

OUR TAPES ARE ENDORSED BY MACHINERY EXPERTS. They know their quality and they know their scientific structure. Exhaustive trials by practically all machinery makers have demonstrated that they have no superior.
Write us.

**Barber Manufacturing Co., Lowell, Mass.
SPINNING TAPE SPECIALISTS**

AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc.

Manufacturer
**Spindle Tape
AND
Bandings**



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"Leatheroid" No. 2 Steel-Clad Factory Car

Buy "Leatheroid" Roving Cans, Cars, Boxes, etc.
Sold by Southern Mill Supply Houses.

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Leatheroid Sales Division
1024 Filbert Street
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**Hamburg Cotton Mill.
Columbus, Ga.**

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O. B. Ward.....Carder
J. A. Johnson.....Spinner
D. A. Horne.....Winding
J. O. Willis.....Master Mechanic
J. I. Fielder.....Dyer

DAVID BROWN CO.

Successors to
**WELD BOBBIN AND SPOOL COMPANY
LAWRENCE, MASS., U.S.A.**

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE

Bobbins, Spools, & Shuttles

For Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Knitting
and Carpet Mills

We make a specialty of
Hand Threading and Woolen
Shuttles. Enamelled Bobbins
and all kinds of Bobbins and
Spools with Brass or Tin
Re-inforcements.

Write for quotations.

THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS
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Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)
Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM
Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT
Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)
Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL
Are all STANDARDS of MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

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FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

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W. M. FAILOR, Manager

Factory and Works:

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Southern Textile Association.

Plans for the meeting of the Southern Textile Association, which is to be held in Greenville May 8th and 9th, are getting under way. The program committee is engaged now in getting up a program that will be one of the most interesting the Association has ever had.

One of the features of the meeting will be a welfare conference in connection with the convention and if this conference can be arranged it will bring together most of the welfare workers in the Southern mills.

It is being predicted that the attendance at the May meeting will be the largest the Association has ever had. The fall meeting was

called off on account of influenza and members are looking forward to getting together again. At the meeting will be held at the same time as the big spring show of the Textile Exposition.

For Sale.

7 frames, 42 deliveries, Whitin Drawing, with 1¼-inch Steel rolls. This drawing is in good running condition and Steel Rolls are practically new. Write for price. Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

The women's committee of the state council of defense has asked the police commission of Wilmington, Delaware, to appoint women to the force.



**Constant Humidity
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Carrier System**

A Carrier System of Humidifying, Ventilating and Cooling always keeps humidity at the desired constant and different humidities may be maintained in the different rooms. Thus regain is always the same and not only do you benefit by always having the proper amount of moisture in the goods you sell, but your customers are assured of fabrics of uniformly high-grade.

Let Carrier Textile Mill Engineers investigate your conditions and tell you how soon a system will pay for itself. Our guarantees are absolute—no money till we fulfill them. 91

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BOSTON PHILADELPHIA BUFFALO CHICAGO

SLASHING COSTS SLASHED!

By Using

"AMALOL" and "LIBERTY GUM"
IN YOUR SIZE

These two "Amalie" brand Textile Products boast of numerous users amongst Souths Leading Cotton Mills.

YOU CAN BE SURE THAT

- 1—The tensile strength of the fibre will be increased 15 to 20 per cent.
- 2—Shedding and Mildew will be wholly eliminated.
- 3—Better and more uniform whites will be obtained.

Let us ship you a barrel of each on APPROVAL

L. SONNEBORN SONS, Inc.

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BRANCHES IN IMPORTANT CITIES

Manufacturers of the famous "Amalie" Lubricating Oils and Greases

**Boiling Out, Dyeing, Fulling and Washing
in One Continuous Operation**

COMBINING these operations in our Hustler Continuous Process Machine, saves time, labor and materials, and consequently reduces cost.

Our multiple compartment Machine offers textile manufacturers an opportunity of producing quality goods at a greatly reduced cost. Let us figure on your proposition.

Details and estimates gladly furnished

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Your Special Attention

is called of HOLLAND SULPHUR BLUE. You will find it the brightest SLUPHUR BLUE on the market available for steady and dependable deliveries.

Other SULPHUR COLORS are—

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You will find our Direct and Basic colors complete backed by the steady and dependable deliveries characteristic of our house.

Aniline Oil, Salt and other heavy chemicals.

We beg to announce that we carry a stock of Sulphur Black in Charlotte.

Dicks, David Co.

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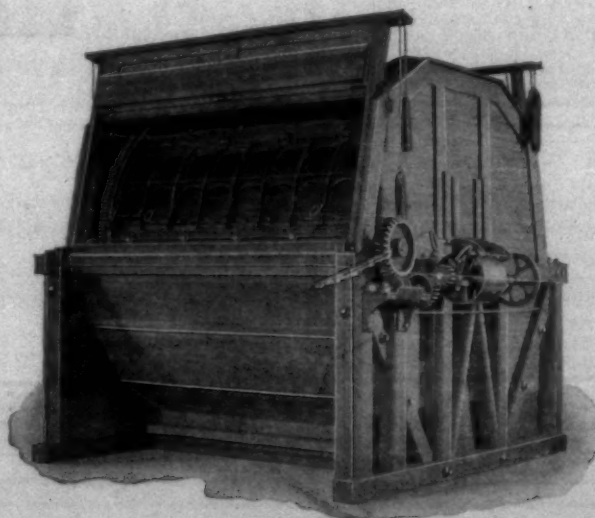
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Aniline Dyestuffs

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Ben R. Dabbs, Manager

DYEING MACHINES

Circulating Tape Raw Stock Dyeing and Bleaching Machines. Revolving Cylinder Type Raw Stock Dyeing and Bleaching Machines. Revolving Cylinder Hosiery Dyeing Machines.

Delahunty Dyeing Machine Co.
PITTSTOM, PA.

Export Trade.

(Continued from Page 10.)

confidence to restore it to activity. The recent effort to organize an association of cotton goods exporters was a sincere attempt to bring a realization of the needs of the trade to those who could do things if they would. That it was unsuccessful was due to the inability to bring the various interests together on a common ground. Sooner or later we shall find that what has been possible in other lines and in similar lines in Manchester will be necessary. In the meantime our present haphazard methods will continue to produce incomplete results.

In the annual report of Secretary Redfield, the following statement is strikingly true: "The instinct of commercial self-preservation demands organized action. This is not the time for short-sighted thrift. Other nations are looking ahead and spending money to organize for their commercial safety. A wisely liberal preparation will mean millions of income to this country some day * * * and strength against adverse conditions."

There is one problem that has not been solved to the satisfaction of both manufacturer and exporter. The mill naturally prefers to have its own brands featured in foreign markets and believes that exporters should push them. On the other hand, the exporter who goes to the expense of foreign campaigns has no protection for his pains unless he can be assured of the repeat orders

which he can only control by using his own brands. This is a difficult matter to adjust and is the cause of much of the lack of co-operation in our export trade. Its solution depends on the ability of exporters to deliver the service that manufacturers require and in turn the backing up by the manufacturers of the exporter in a better and fairer way than has been done so far. It seems improbable that this will ever come about until all concerned can get together in some kind of organized effort. In the meantime the foreign buyer's wishes in the matter are calmly ignored and he is much confused by the lack of fixed policy in our merchandising.

South Carolina Cotton Mill Men Meet at Spartanburg.

The executive committee of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, at a special called meeting at Spartanburg, decided to call a meeting of the association on February 27. Victor M. Montgomery, of Spartanburg, is president; E. S. Tennent is secretary.

Mr. Tennent was asked if any action was taken or any discussion indulged in regarding the proposed curtailment of output of the mills or concerning the labor situation. He replied that the committee had no statement to give out for publication. He could see no significance in changing the date of the meeting from March 11 to February 27, other than the committeemen thought the earlier date was the better.

Salt puts out fire in a chimney.



The Ideal Drive for Textile Machinery

BECAUSE it transmits power without slip or loss. It combines the advantages of the leather belt drive with those of the gear drive, eliminating their disadvantages. Write for Book No. 256.

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SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

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COME THE MOST ADVANCED MACHINERY

FOR PRODUCING WOVEN FABRICS

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES—ALEXANDER & GARSED

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SIZINGS, OILS, FINISHINGS, SOFTENINGS, FILLING AND WEIGHTING of YARNS, FABRICS and RAW STOCK. Also HOSIERY FINISHING and BLEACHINGS



Sizing, Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made Heavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue, Bone, Grease, Magnesium.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS.

FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

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Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

GUY L. MELCHOR, Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

Edwin Isenhour to Be Married.

Invitations have been issued to the marriage of Miss Willie Edna McCracken and Edwin Howard Isenhour on February 18th, the wedding to take place at the home of the bride in Watnesville, N. C.

Mr. Isenhour is Southern representative of Ashworth Bros., and has a large number of friends throughout the textile industry who will learn with interest of his approaching marriage.

Katrine Manufacturing Co.,

Fork Shoals, S. C.

George H. Anderson.....Manager
E. S. Trammell.....Superintendent
Chas. Wiggins.....Overseer Carding
Van W. Thompson.....Spinning
Joe Robertson.....Machinist

A swallow can travel in the air at the rate of 120 miles an hour.

How Long?

"That is an eight-day clock mad-am," explained the dealer; "it will go eight days without winding"

"Gracious!" exclaimed the customer. "And how long will it go if you wind it?"

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Foundry, Machine, Boiler Works and Mill Supply House

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Capacity, 300 Hands
Hundred Thousand Feet Floor Space
Cotton, Oil, Gin, Saw, Grist, Fertilizer, Cane, Shingle Mill, Machinery Supplies and Repairs and Castings, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Wood, Coal and Sawdust Grate Bars, Pumps, Pipe, Valves and Fittings, Injectors, Belting, Packing Hose, etc. Cast every day. One hundred machines and good men ready to do your work quick.

TRY "FIBRELAY" SIZING COMPOUND

and eliminate your sizing troubles.
Especially recommended where warp stop motions are used.

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The Mark of
Sterling Value
in Electrical
Work.



Huntington &
Guerry
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Chemicals and Oils

For Sizing
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The New Brunswick Chemical Co.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

GUARANTEED QUALITY—DEMONSTRATIONS MADE



WHAT ELSE---When it is the only sizing agent that is absolutely neutral, and needs the assistance of no other compound, oil or tallow. Will not allow the size to chafe or shedd, and will increase the tensile strength of the yarn.

1832

1917

**Wm. C. Robinson
& Son Co.**

Baltimore, Md.

CHARLOTTE
GREENVILLE, S. C.
NEWTON, N. C.
ATLANTA
BIRMINGHAM
NEW ORLEANS

Proposals Submitted by U. S. Labor Delegates to Peace Conference.

Paris, Feb. 8.—The American delegates on the commission on international labor legislation of the peace conference have submitted the following proposals to the commission:

"We declare the following fundamental principles should underlie and be incorporated in the peace treaty:

"A league of the free peoples of the world in a common covenant for genuine and practical co-operation to secure justice and, therefore, peace in the relations between nations:

"The entrance of any free nation into the league of free peoples of the world shall be inherent;

"No reprisals based upon purely vindictive purposes, or deliberate desire to injure, but to right manifest wrong:

"Recognition of the rights of small nations and of the principle 'No people must be forced under a sovereignty under which it does not wish to live;

"No territorial changes or adjustments of power except in the furtherance of the welfare of the peoples affected and in the furtherance of world peace;

"That in law and in practice the principle shall be recognized that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or an article of commerce;

"Involuntary servitude shall not exist except as a punishment for crime of which the party shall have been duly convicted;

"Trials by jury should be established;

"The right of free association, free assemblage, free speech, and the press shall not be denied or abridged;

"That the seamen of the merchant marine shall be guaranteed the right of leaving their vessels when the same are in a safe harbor;

"No article or commodity shall be shipped or delivered in international commerce in the production of which children under the age of 16 years have been employed or permitted to work;

"No article or commodity shall be shipped or delivered in international commerce in the production of which convict labor has been employed or permitted;

"It shall be declared that the work day in industry and commerce shall not exceed eight hours a day except in case of extraordinary emergency, such as danger to life or property;

"The sale or use for commercial purposes of articles made or manufactured in private homes shall be prohibited;

"It shall be declared that an adequate wage shall be paid for labor performed—a wage based upon and commensurate with the standards of pay conforming to the civilization of the time;

"That equal wages shall be paid to women as is paid to men for equal work performed;

"The incorporation of the points laid down by President Wilson."

It's all right to keep up appearances if you're not trying to appear something which you are not.

Some people want money for what it will buy, but most of us want it to pay for the things we have already bought.

Everybody has words of praise for the dead; what a fine world it would be if everybody had words of praise for the living.

Owls screech when bad weather is at hand, and as foul weather often precedes sickness, so the owl is looked on as a funeral bird.

**The KRON
Portable
Cotton
Bale
Scale**

(Note brackets on side of platform for attaching incline.)



"Load and Look" Kron Scales

AUTOMATIC

MADE IN U. S. A.

SPRINGLESS

All Metal Construction

This type of Kron is designed to take the place of a dormant scale by attaching an incline to either or both sides of the platform to permit rapid and easy weighing of material carried directly on to the scale in wheelbarrows, trucks, etc.

It has proven a complete success because it withstands the roughest usage in the hardest service and can be wheeled about to any part of your plant, as desired.

Kron scales are made in types and capacities, either dormant or portable, to meet every requirement.

Write for complete information

American Kron Scale Co.

434 East 3rd St., NEW YORK

Branch Offices: Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Wilson, N. C.

Sou. Office: 405 Urban Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

CANADIAN KRON SCALE COMPANY

S. Montreal, Canada

THE "UTSMAN" QUILL CLEANING MACHINE

Time SAVED is worth more than Money now.

Speed up Production; Save Labor and Quills;

Make the best of the Labor Shortage;

Automatic Machinery will help you do it!

Now think it over and write us.

CATALOG ON REQUEST

THE TERRELL MACHINE COMPANY

INCORPORATED

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

FRED H. WHITE, Sole Selling Agent for United States and Canada

Many New Things at the Textile Show.

"When the textile manufacturers visit the Textile Exposition this spring they are going to see a lot of new things for the textile industry they never saw before or knew existed and the great majority of the space in the show will be given over to the display of innovations for textile mills," said J. A. McPherson, chief engineer for J. E. Serrine, mill engineer. Mr. McPherson is one of the board of directors of the Textile Exposition and has a leading part in the work of preparing for the big show in May.

Mr. McPherson declared it was the intention of the Greenville show to surpass and take the lead from the Boston show. "We are not going to tag along after the Boston fellows but are going to take the lead and gain the reputation of being the first to show all of the new things in the textile industry first," stated Mr. McPherson. He continued by explaining that when a textile manufacturer went to a textile show he did not want to see the same kind of looms that he has always seen and probably has in his own mill but he comes in search of something new.

"The textile manufacturer is always on the alert for speculations that will assist him in increasing the

efficiency of his mill and this is where we are going to tie up strong with the mill owners," said Mr. McPherson. "The chief purpose of this textile show is not to boost Greenville but to help the textile industry and it is needless to say that the better show we have the greater amount of boosting and advertising Greenville will derive from the show. We are going to have textile manufacturers not only from every part of America but they are going to be here during that week from South America, England, France and almost every place on the map where the textile industry can be found," Mr. McPherson said. —Greenville Daily News.

Export Trade on Normal Basis Soon.

With the passing of war-time restrictions in what appears in many cases to be a wholesale manner, officials are looking for a total relaxation of the functions of the war agencies created to govern American foreign trade during the war. The number of resignations from these bodies is increasing and the work of the organizations is becoming smaller and smaller in scope, with the exception of the Bureau of War Trade Intelligence, which administers the blacklist.

The relaxation of import restrictions on the part of the majority of

the Allied nations and many neutrals as well, coupled with the gradually improving situations as regards tonnage for export freight, has already done much to diminish the work of the War Trade Board. The question of freight rates is be-

ing given more and more consideration, and already many discrepancies in these have been ironed out, with the result that the time when our export trade will again be operating on a nearly normal basis is not far distant.

"The heresy of today is the orthodoxy of tomorrow."

DYE YOUR YARNS IN THE WOUND FORM

on machines that pay for themselves in no time. Send us your job dyeing. Our prices are low, deliveries are prompt, and service the best. Franklin machines are used all over the world.

As job dyers we color over a million pounds of cotton and of worsted a year. Let us serve you. Our representative will be glad of an opportunity to see you and fully explain all details.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

THE TRIPOD PAINT COMPANY

Manufacturers

Atlanta, Ga.

MILL WHITES, PAINTS, STAINS, ETC.

Write for prices and free samples

OUR SPINNING RINGS---SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

PAWTUCKET SPINNING RING CO.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS.

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

.....1918.

Name of Mill.....

Town.....

.....Spinning Spindles..... Looms

..... Superintendent

..... Carder

..... Spinner

..... Weaver

..... Cloth Room

..... Master Mechanic

..... Dyer

B. & L. Bleachers Bluings

SHADE TO SUIT

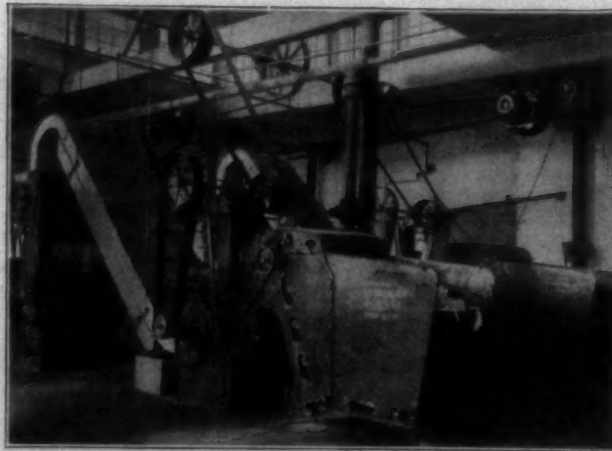
Manufactured by

BOSSON & LANE

Works and Office

ATLANTIC, MASS.

Allis-Chalmers



ALLIS-CHALMERS TEXTILE MOTORS

in place of your old mechanical drive, not only insure increased mill output but also greater efficiency with maximum operating and maintenance costs.

Let us tell you more about them—Write nearest district office

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

District Offices In All Leading Cities

Atlanta Office: 1105 Healey Bldg

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Wanted—Card Room Overseer.

Must be a good manager of help, sober, reliable and thoroughly understand making extra good quality for all white hosiery and underwear yarns. Mill has 25,000 spindles. Good opportunity for right man. Address "Carder," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Overseer of Cloth Room Wanted.

Want first class overseer of cloth room for mill of about one thousand Draper looms on drills and duck. Good money will be paid for a first class man. Address "Cloth Room," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted.

An experienced mill man who has had experience in manufacturing coarse, medium and fine goods, both plain and fancy, is open for position as either assistant or superintendent. Has held responsible positions in leading mills in the North. References furnished. Address Mill Man, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WHY NOT MAKE A LITTLE ON THE SIDE?

Buy one of our Automatic Machines and place it in or near your place of business. It sells cold soft drinks and sandwiches and gives gum for bottle back. Each machine should earn you fifty dollars a month or more. It buys its own drinks and ice and keeps count of all bottles sold. Thoroughly practical. No rustible parts. Will last many years. Price \$250.00.

STANDARD VENDING MACHINE COMPANY,

Box 461 Macon, Ga.

PATENTS

Trade Marks and Copyrights Difficult and rejected cases specially solicited. No misleading inducements made to secure business. Over thirty years active practice. Experienced, personal, conscientious service.

Write for terms. Address **SIGGERS & SIGGERS** Patent Lawyers Suite 34 N. U. Washington, D. C.

Evener Device for Pickers.

Reduce Imperfect Laps 75 Per Cent.

Send for Description and Prices

W. J. Willett, Kannapolis, N. C.

Read the following letter:

East Monbo, N. C.

Mr. W. J. Willett,
Kannapolis, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I have intended writing you about your evener device for pickers more promptly, but neglected. We have had time to give it a thorough trial. You remember I got two from you. We only put one on pickers. The results have been very satisfactory. While we have not kept a strict account, think I am safe in saying it has reduced the laps that have to be reworked at least 75 per cent. This means a great deal toward better work. While we have only put your entire outfit on one machine we have put the 16-lb. weight that you attach to change screw rod, on all of our machines and we get just as good results from this as we do the entire outfit.

Yours truly,
Turner Mills Company,
Jas. L. Turner, Supt.

The Prospect for Cheaper Buildings

(Continued from page 4.)

ments, paints, glass, steel sash, hardware, etc., there can be no doubt. This in turn will hold prices to their present levels, if it does not send them higher.

The problem before the factory owner or industrial manufacturer, therefore, narrows down to this. Shall I build now while prices are comparatively high and have my building to use for increased production, or shall I sacrifice immediate results and wait a year or more in the hope of building more cheaply then?

This is a problem that requires an individual study and answer in every case. But, generally speaking, if the product which you manufacture is one for which the demand will be increased by the substantial prosperity that must follow this war as it has followed all previous destructive wars, a product which helps to fill one of the many wants of the European peoples who have bought practically no new clothing, furniture or similar necessities for several years, then it will pay you to build now. If your building is efficiently designed and economically constructed the proceeds of this increased production will pay you handsomely and at the same time provide funds to take care of the higher depreciation which must be figured if later years should see a marked reduction in building costs.

For a long time the belief held that it was impracticable to build as well in the winter as in the summer, but the results of the past few years' work have demonstrated the falsity of that belief. It is true that different methods must be employed to get successful results in the winter from those which are used in the summer, but modern standardized methods now render it possible for a properly equipped construction organization to assure its

clients equally satisfactory results in the winter, though sometimes at a slightly increased cost, as in the summer. This increased cost is negligible, however, when compared with the increased utility gained by having the building completed several months earlier.

This fact about winter work is of striking importance this year. Bridge and highway work do not lend themselves so readily to winter construction, they must therefore be postponed until spring. However, bridges and highway work call for many of the same materials that buildings do and many of the same classes of labor. If all the buildings that are needed now and that will be needed before this coming summer is over are postponed until spring, they will come into the market at the same time as will the millions and millions of dollars worth of highway and bridge work and the result will be a marked and undesirable inflation of prices above their present level, certainly the increases will several times cover the slightly increased cost of winter construction.

On the other hand, the placing under construction now of the more important industrial buildings, before the bridge and highway work comes into the market, will have the effect of steadying the market and holding prices down to a proper level.

In conclusion, I would say that, aside from any opinion which may be formulated as a result of the facts presented above, a study of the building industry gives but a slight hope of any great reduction in building costs. While the hourly wage rate of unskilled labor has fluctuated considerably during past years the upward variations have always exceeded the downward variations, and the hourly wage rate of the principal classes of skilled building workers has shown a practically continuous upward trend coupled with the continued lessening of the number of hours worked per week. It is unlikely that any marked reversal of this tendency will take place in the near future, if at all. In fact, if the average of all building costs were plotted as a curve, it would show a series of waves, the crest of each new wave rising far above the previous one but the trough of the new one always but a little below the crest of the preceding one.

FREE HELP WANTED DEPARTMENT

Any mill in need of superintendent, overseer, second hand, loom fixer, card grinder or any class of men other than operatives may insert a notice in this column for two weeks, free of charge. If the name of the mill is not given and the answers come care Southern Textile Bulletin, the cost of stamps used in forwarding replies must be paid by the advertiser.

Overseer of Finishing Wanted.

Man with experience in finishing and putting up Tickings, Awnings, Cottonades, Shirtings and similar goods. Excellent opportunity for right man. Give age, experience and references in first letter. Address Finisher, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted.

First class second hand for a North Georgia cotton mill. Only 49 Saco-Pettee cards, 5 slubbers and 8 speeders. The man must be strictly sober and good manager of help. This job is small, but we are willing to pay good wages to the right man. Married man preferred. "Saco," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted.

A first-class winder room man for 70 Universal winders and 14 reels. This job is small, but requires a lot of attention. The man must be fully competent and must be strictly sober, also married. No other need apply. Good pay to the right man. Address "Winder," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Corriher Mills, Landis, S. C.

G. O. Lipe.....Superintendent
P. K. Dry.....Carder and Spinner
Ross Eller.....Night Carder and Spin'r

Linn Mills, Ladis, N. C.

G. O. Lipe.....Superintendent
T. A. Castor.....Carder
G. D. Ramseur.....Night Carder
C. H. Johnson.....Spinner
G. W. Wright.....Master Mechanic

J. LEON HOFFMAN

Landscape Architect and Engineer

INDUSTRIAL VILLAGES A SPECIALTY

References from the largest mill owners furnished on request
103 Peachtree St.

Atlanta Ga.

The IMPERIAL OVERHAULERS

Box 93, Greenville, S. C.

Prompt and efficient service. Will overhaul, remove and repair all parts of worn or broken Textile Machinery. Expert mechanics and shop equipment good.

Specialties—Reclothe Cards and Balance Flyers

Write for further information and reference.

Cotton Goods

New York.—There was no noticeable change in the cotton goods markets last week, trading being practically at a standstill. Curtailment of production is becoming more drastic all the time. There is certainly a very marked under-production, in so far as it relates to consumption even in war times. The consuming power of the nation is more than 50 per cent of the present equipment.

The jobbing markets have been very much unsettled by the new prices that have been announced by some of the factors. This was expected when the announcements were made. The question of whether the prices are not too low may not appear to be an important one for the buyers at this time, but it is of such importance to the manufacturers and selling agents that mills are stopping and goods being withdrawn. The readjustment of conditions is harder than many thought it would be, but many of them are of the opinion is that it is just as well to have all the bad things come at once and have it over with.

In the gray goods market, the lack of interest of the buyers continues to characterize the market. It was not expected to see any improvement in the situation with raw cotton showing further declines. Sellers point out that it will not take orders to start operations. They point out that the large converters and bleachers are working on a basis that is closer than any realize and that it would be a surprise to a great many if they actually knew.

In the primary division of the market, trading was very quiet while the revisions were being made in jobbing market. There was a further weakening in print cloths and convertibles. Denims were revised downward to a basis of 30 cents for 22 southern indigo goods. New prices are expected daily on prints and percales and this will be the final revision in the large cotton goods divisions. Competition for business on narrow flannelettes has led mill agents to reduce prices from the opening figures of the season, but business on cotton flannels and wide flannelettes has come along in a satisfactory way.

Reports from retailers state that business is very fair and that retailers are coming to the market in larger numbers.

Many handlers of cotton goods think that the downward revision in prices has gone so far that there is bound to be a revision. Instead of a reduction of one-third, many lines have gone down fifty per cent under the top prices of last year. No one in the trade thought that this level would be reached so promptly, but having gone this far they are more certain that a healthy recovery in values will be seen just as soon as the revision has been passed on where the consumer will be attracted. It is absolutely futile to try to predict when the change will come,

but it is generally thought by the most conservative that it will come before it is now anticipated.

An imperative price readjustment has now started in all distributing channels and as its force reaches down to the consumer it should begin to form the basis of reconstruction of values for which selling agents and mills are striving. It should soon begin to stimulate buying for consumption, and that in turn will soon begin to help restore the confidence of those who do not dare to pile up goods through continued production at this time.

Cloth markets are drifting toward a more satisfactory condition in the opinion of some of the wise buyers in the trade. A price of 9c for 38½-inch 64x60s has been touched in small sales, and in offerings from a few mills feverishly searching for business. A price of 10½c has also been reached on 68 x 72s. Mills are closing fast because these prices represent larger losses than any mill will take now and a certainty of loss on new production for some time to come. Mills have old cotton on hand and they are working under shorter hour schedules and on a high wage plane.

For another week or two it will probably appear to many traders that jobbers, selling agents and manufacturers are all working at cross purposes in the matter and manner of readjusting prices. The very fact that there is so much seeming confusion in the markets is the best proof in the world that individual initiative is being restored in the trade and in the final analysis it bespeaks a much healthier condition than constant dependence upon Government direction for the very ordinary business of selling goods is likely to beget.

Many developments in the matter of new and permanent costs of production show that textiles are going to be higher relatively than they were before the war, yet the difference is likely to be absorbed somewhere in the widespread that existed between mill costs and retail costs in pre-war time.

Cotton goods were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s	7
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	7½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	7
Gray g'ds, 38½-in., 64x64s	10
Gray g'ds, 39-in., 68x72s, 10% a11½	
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	15 a15½
Brown sheet'gs, 3-yard... 17	a17½
B'n sheet'gs, 4-yd, 56x60s	13 a14
Brown sheet'gs, So. stand.	18
Tickings, 8-ounce	34
Denims, 2.20 (Ind.)	30
Stand. staple gingham	17½
Standard prints	19½
Dress gingham	20 a22
Kid finished cambrics	13 a15

How It Was Going.

"Don't you honestly think equal suffrage is a going, not a coming cause?" asked an anti-suffragist of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.

"Yes," replied Dr. Shaw, "I do. I think it is going, going some."

T. HOLT HAYWOOD DEPARTMENT

FRED'K VIETOR & ACHELIS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

65-67 Leonard Street,

New York

COTTON FABRICS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

For Manufacturers, Jobbers, Converters, Exporters

FOUNDRY SPECIALTIES

Soft Clean Gray Iron Castings

Cast Iron Mill Splitts

Motor Pulley Castings

Cast Tooth Gears for Kitson Pickers

Safety Guards for Kitson Pickers

Loggerhead Castings for Pickers

Doff Box Wheels and Stands

COCKER MACHINE & FOUNDRY COMPANY

Machinery Department, Gastonia, N. C.

LEATHER TOP ROLLS

AT A TIME when the Government is asking for economy in leather, and old shoes are being gathered up for their leather, cotton mills are allowing oil to ruin thousands of dollars of fine skins on leather top rolls. DUREX TOP ROLL VARNISH would protect them.

TOP ROLL VARNISH COMPANY

Box 31

CROMPTON, R. I.

On the job—everlastingly

In textile mills everywhere Laminar Receptacles will be found "on the job"—and they stay on the job year after year.

With the severity of the duties of a roving can—the bumps, knocks and general hard usage to which it is subjected—it is not any wonder that particular mill men have adopted the Laminar Roving Can. It's a can that stands up—always looks well—and always works well.

Laminar Mill Receptacles

are made of VUL-COT Fibre, a hard, wear-resisting material that has three times the tensile strength of leather, and, for a number of purposes, even will outwear steel.

Write for illustrated bulletin of Laminar cans, cars, boxes and baskets, the standard of service for textile mills.

AMERICAN VULCANIZED FIBRE CO.



Sole Props. and Manufacturers

New England Dept.

12 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.

C. C. Bell, Vice President

Res. Manager

Head Office and Factories,

Wilmington, Del.



United Chemical Products Corporation



Importers, Exporters and
Manufacturers

York and Colgate Streets, Jersey City, N. J.

ANILINE COLORS

Acid, Direct, Basic, Chrome and Sulphur

SUMAC EXTRACT

Logwood, Hematine, Gambier, Fustic, etc.

CHEMICALS

Softeners, Sizes and Finishes. Soluble Oils, Textile Soaps and Gums
INQUIRIES SOLICITED

Southern Representative:

R. T. GRANT, 198 West Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—While there was not much activity in the yarn market last week, there was a much better feeling than has been the case for some time. There was no general buying movement, but more interest was shown and there were some sales of fair sized quantities. The better tone of the market was not due to more buying, but to the growing belief that distributors of goods cannot stay out of the market much longer and prices on many numbers of yarns are about as low as they are going.

There is very little demand for combed yarns and spinners need business. The variation in prices quoted for fine two-ply yarns is sometimes as much as 10 cents on the same number. Selling agents say there is little demand for hosiery at this time. There is a slight improvement in children's hosiery but it is hard to sell women's seamless hose.

Many spinners are in pressing need of business and are accepting prices that they would not have considered a month ago. Others do not care to accept the low prices and are letting such orders pass by. There were a few sales of 15,000 to 50,000 pounds of weaving yarns during the week, but the larger quantities were sold outside of this market.

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.			
6s-10s.	46	26s.	54
12s-14s.	46	30s.	57
16s.	47	40s.	80
20s.	48	50s.	95
24s.	54	60s.	1.06

Southern Two-Ply Skeins			
4s-8s.	43	36s.	68
10s-12s.	45	40s.	78
14s.	45	50s.	95
16s.	45	60s.	1.10
20s.	50	3-ply 2s	
24s.	53	uphlet'y 40	42
26s.	54	4-ply 8s	
30s.	58	uphlet'y 40	43

Southern Single Chain Warps			
14s.	48	26s.	59
16s.	48	30s.	60
20s.	50	40s.	78
22s.	51		

Southern Single Skeins.			
5s-8s.	43	20s.	50
10s.	44	22s.	51
12s.	45	24s.	53
14s.	46	26s.	54
16s.	46	30s.	58

Southern Frame Cones			
10s.	42	22s.	48
12s.	42	24s.	47 1/2
14s.	42 1/2	22s color.	50
16s.	44	24s.	53
18s.	46	26s.	54
20s.	47	30s.	50

Combed Peeler Cones.			
10s.	75 1/2	26s.	86 1/2
12s.	76 1/2	28s.	88 1/2
14s.	77 1/2	30s.	90 1/2
16s.	78 1/2	32s.	92 1/2
18s.	79 1/2	34s.	94 1/2
20s.	80 1/2	36s.	96 1/2
22s.	82 1/2	40s.	1.01
24s.	84 1/2		

Eastern Carded Peeler Skeins and Warps			
20s.	68	20s.	78

Trade.

There was a time when goods were sold,
 "Made in Germany,"
 And salesmen spoke in accents bold,
 "Made in Germany,"
 But all the goods they sell today
 Are made in Iceland or Cathay,
 Or Uruguay or Paraguay,
 But not in Germany.

A. M. Law & Co. SPARTANBURG, S. C. BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other
Southern Securities.

SOUTHERN COTTON MILL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills.	127	135
Alice Mills.	225	—
American Spinning Co.	185	—
Anderson Cotton Mfg. Co.	74	77
Anderson Cotton Mills, pfd.	95	100
Aragon Mills.	130	—
Arcadia Mills.	145	—
Arkwright Mills.	185	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.	34	48
Avondale Mills, Ala.	220	250
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	200	—
Belted Cotton Mills.	145	155
Brandon Mills.	125	128
Brogan Mills.	140	145
Calhoun Mills, common.	105	—
Calhoun Mills, preferred.	100	—
Chesnee Mills.	130	140
Chiquola Mills, com.	140	—
Chiquola Mills, pfd.	85	—
Clifton Mfg. Co.	137	145
Clinton Cotton Mills.	125	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co.	160	175
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	135	—
D. E. Converse Co.	120	125
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	116	—
Darlington Mfg. Co.	80	—
Darlington Mills, N. C.	200	—
Drayton Mill.	50	—
Duncan Mills, com.	—	60
Duncan Mills, preferred.	—	85
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	120	—
Easley Cotton Mills.	275	300
Enoree Mills.	100	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	70	75
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.	175	250
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	—	105
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga., com.	95	101
Glenwood Mills.	145	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.	60	75
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd.	75	85
Gluck Mills.	95	100
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	105	110
Greenwood Cotton Mills.	200	225
Grendel Mills.	—	100
Grendel Mills, preferred.	88	95
Hamrick Mills.	155	—
Hartsville Cotton Mills.	250	275
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	185	—
Inman Mills.	130	—
Inman Mills, pfd.	100	—
Jackson Mills.	180	200
Judson Mills.	125	—
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	115	—
Laurens Cotton Mills.	150	—
Laurens Cotton Mills.	135	—
Limestone Cotton Mills.	175	—
Loray Mills, N. C., com.	65	75
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd.	—	102
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	135	—
Marlboro Mills.	—	137 1/2
Mills Mfg. Co.	—	—
Molochon Mfg. Co.	145	152
Monarch Mills.	110	—
Newberry Cotton Mills.	215	225
Ninety-Six Mills.	150	200
Norris Cotton Mills.	125	—
Oconee Mills, common.	100	—
Oconee Mills, pfd.	—	100
Orr Cotton Mills.	117	120
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	160	175
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	—
Panola Mills.	95	—
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	160	—
Pickens Cotton Mills.	200	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	195	200
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	150	—
Poinsett Mill.	—	100
Riverside Mills, common (par \$12.50)	12 1/2	13 1/2
Riverside Mills, pfd.	—	—
Saxon Mills.	150	—
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	—	60
Spartan Mills.	185	195
Toxaway Mills, com. (par \$25)	16	20
Toxaway Mills, pfd.	117	120
Tucapau Mills.	310	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, com.	6	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd.	108	110
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2nd pfd.	25	29
Victor-Monaghan Mills, 1st pf.	93	96
Victor-Monaghan Co., com.	80	82
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.	92	96
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	125	—
Warren Mfg. Co.	100	—
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.	95	100
Watts Mills, com.	14	18
Watts Mills, 1st pfd.	—	85
Watts Mills, 2nd pfd.	30	40
Whitney Mfg. Co.	135	—
Williamston Mills.	135	—
Woodruff Cotton Mills.	125	135
Woodside Cotton Mills, com.	105	108
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd.	—	92
Woodside Cotton Mills, g'td.	105	—
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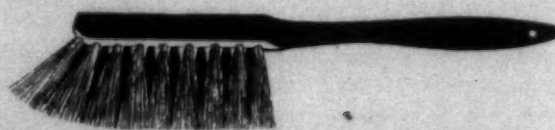


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WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have had special experience on fine and fancy goods and can furnish best of references. Address No. 2312.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or as salesman for sizing compound. Have had experience in both positions. Now in Government service as cloth inspector. Fine references. Address No. 2314.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on either white or colored work. Long experience on both plain and Draper looms. Now employed but have good reason for change. Best of references. Address No. 2315.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning, or assistant superintendent. Seven years experience as overseer and assistant superintendent and can furnish excellent references. Address No. 2323.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Have had 20 years experience on plain and Draper looms, both white and colored goods. Good reason for changing. Address No. 2324.

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WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and am now employed and can furnish first class references. Address No. 2326.

WANT position as overseer of large weave room. Am experienced man who can guarantee satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 2328.

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WANT position as superintendent. Am a practical manufacturer of many years experience who left a good place to go

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OVERSEER of weaving in good mill wishes to correspond with a large mill needing a good weaver. Can handle job making any class of work. First class references. Can come on short notice. Address No. 2353.

WANT position as overseer carding, overseer spinning, or both. Have had long experience, ad can give first class references. Address No. 2337.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning or overseer of carding. Have had experience in both carding and spinning and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2344.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of a good mill. Have had long experience and can guarantee satisfaction to a mill looking for a good man. Would like to correspond with any mill desiring to make a change. Best of references as to ability and character. Address No. 2345.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am an A-1 Draper man, experienced on both fancy and plain goods. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 2346.

WANT position as superintendent. Am textile graduate with 18 years experience in cotton manufacturing; 8 years as superintendent. Now employed, but would consider good proposition. Address No. 2350.

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WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 10 years experience as carder and can give excellent references. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but wish to change for larger job. Address No. 2357.

WANT position as superintendent or would accept overseer of carding in large mill. Am a practical man with long experience and give satisfaction on any size job. Can give best of references from former employers. Address No. 2359.

WANT position as superintendent or carder or carder and spinner. Have 9 years' experience as carder, about one year as spinner. Worked all grades of cotton, white and colored, coarse and fine. Am temperate, married, best of character; a good manager of help. Would take some stock in mill where I could make right kind of connections. Age 38. Address No. 2361.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, twisting and winding. Am now employed, but want a larger job. Practical man with long experience and can get results. Can come on short notice. Can furnish excellent references as to character and ability. Address No. 2363.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or master mechanic. Am competent to fill either place. Have had many years experience and can furnish excellent references. Address No. 2364.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer spinning in large mill. Am practical carder and spinner. Married, 38 years old. Have run some of largest spinning rooms in the South. Now employed as superintendent. Wish to change only for better schools for children. Address No. 2365.

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WANT position as superintendent or seer of carding in large mill. Have had long experience in both jobs and am competent man who can give good references. Now employed as superintendent. Can change on short notice. Address No. 2367.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Am a practical cloth room man and have had experience in some of the best mills in the South. Am now employed but wish to change for better position. Best references. Address No. 2368.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Am now employed in a large mill, but wish to change for good reasons. Would accept carding and spinning or place as assistant superintendent. Long experience has qualified me to handle any size spinning room. Good references. Address No. 2371.

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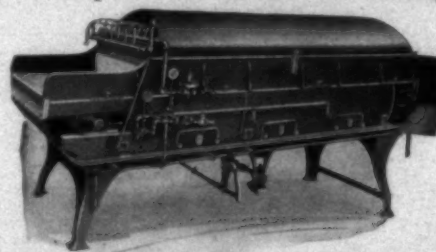
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